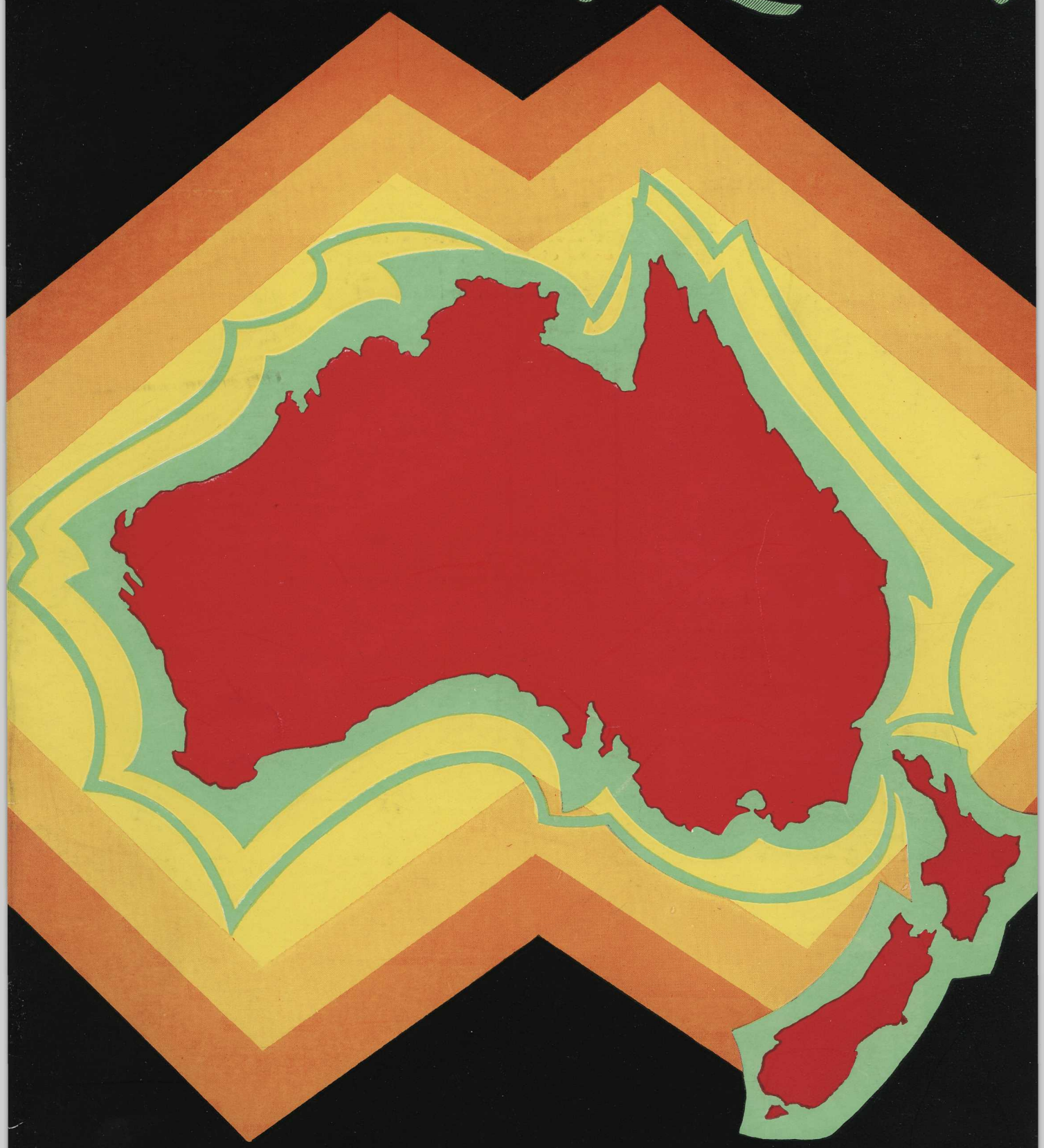
To Australia & New Zealand



by the Canadian Pacific Route

CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTELS

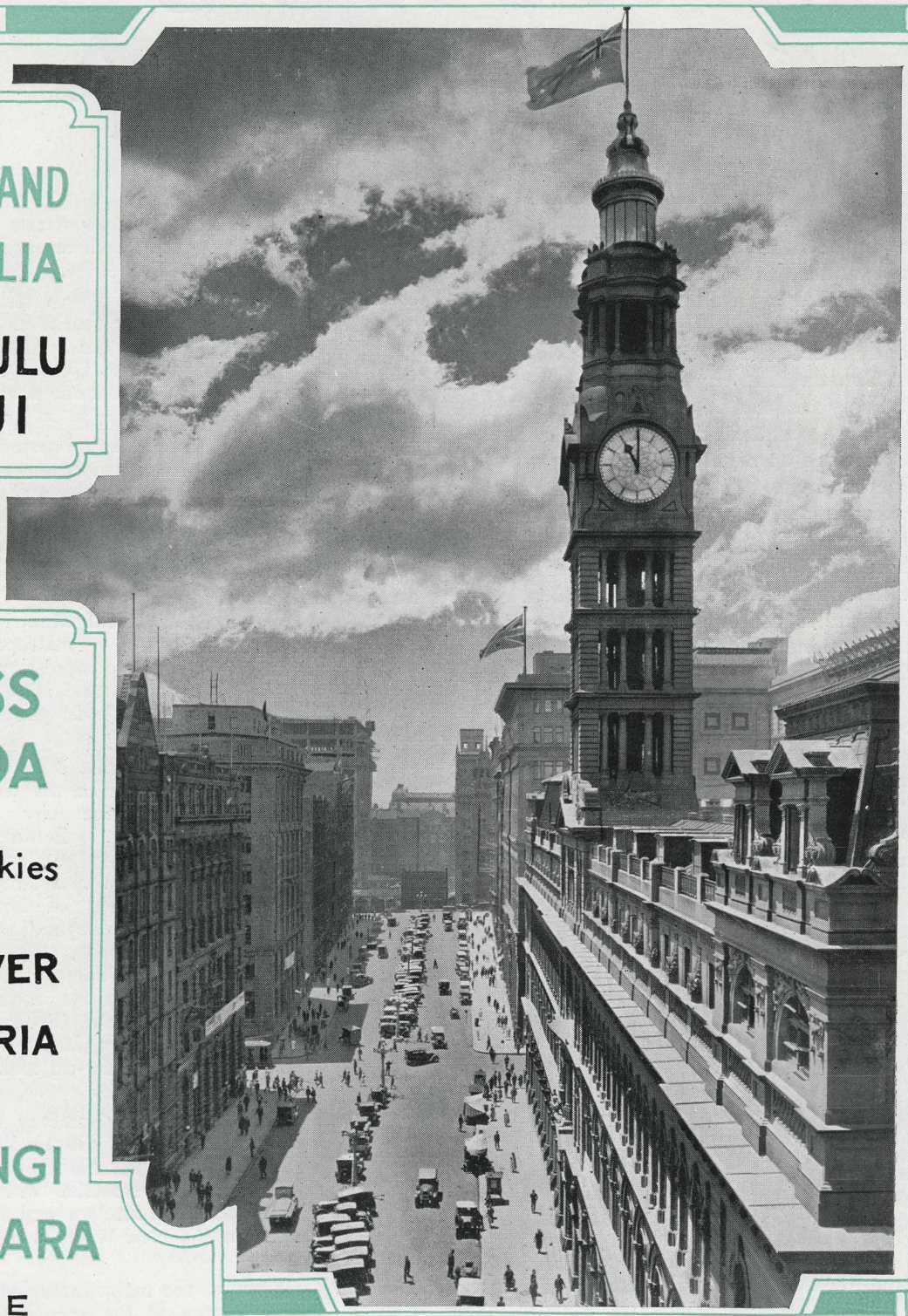
Canadian Pacific Hotels—situated in the most important cities of Canada, or at the principal holiday resorts—add materially to your comfort and convenience. These hotels are supplemented by Chalet-Bungalow camps in Ontario and in the Rockies. They are under the same management as Canadian Pacific Steamships and the Canadian Pacific Railway.

KENTVILLE (N.S.) -	Cornwallis Inn
DIGBY (N.S.) - -	The Pines
YARMOUTH (N.S.) -	Lakeside Inn
QUEBEC - - -	The Chateau Frontenac
MONTREAL - -	Place Viger Hotel
TORONTO - - -	The Royal York (Largest Hotel in the British Empire)
ST. ANDREWS (N.B.) -	The Algonquin
McADAM (N.B.) - -	McAdam Hotel
WINNIPEG - - -	The Royal Alexandra
REGINA - - -	Hotel Saskatchewan
CALGARY - - -	Hotel Palliser
BANFF - - -	Banff Springs Hotel
LAKE LOUISE - -	Chateau Lake Louise
EMERALD LAKE -	Emerald Lake Chalet (Near Field, B.C.)
SICAMOUS - -	Hotel Sicamous
VANCOUVER - -	Hotel Vancouver
VICTORIA - - -	Empress Hotel

1932

The CANADIAN·PACIFIC·ROUTE

to
NEW ZEALAND
AND
AUSTRALIA
VIA
HONOLULU
AND FIJI



ACROSS
CANADA
through
the Rockies
and from
VANCOUVER
and VICTORIA
by the
AORANGI
and NIAGARA
OF THE

CANADIAN-AUSTRALASIAN LINE

L. C.

ACROSS CANADA

From the days of Captain Cook, when distance was measured in miles, to the present when it is measured in days and hours, there has been an increasing interest in the countries lying under the Southern Cross. In this period routes, too, have been changed as have methods of travel, and today there is no better travel route from the United States or Canada than that served jointly by the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian Australasian Line's steamships.

From points in the United States and Canada, the journey across the continent is made by the lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Three transcontinental trains are operated every day in the year through the Rockies to Vancouver, by the most picturesque transcontinental route in North America. The Imperial runs between Montreal and Vancouver, the Dominion between Toronto and Vancouver, and the Soo-Dominion between Chicago and Vancouver. Convenient connections with these fast trains are made from all points in the United States and Canada.

Between Canada and the Antipodes the journey is made by the Canadian Australasian Line which operates sailings in each direction every four weeks by the quadruple-screw motor-ship "Aorangi" and the triple-screw steamship "Niagara." No more up-to-date passenger lines operate between the Pacific Coast and the Antipodes. Calls are made at Honolulu and Suva, Fiji, en route.

Quebec Quebec occupies a position remarkable—temperamentally as well as topographically—amongst North-American cities. It might be described as the spirit of romance in an unromantic age. It was the birthplace of civilization in North America. Discovered in 1535 by Jacques Cartier, settled in 1608 by Champlain, it was for a century and a half thereafter the headquarters of French rule in the New World. In the middle of the eighteenth century its destiny changed abruptly, for in 1759, in one of the most famous battles of history, the British under Wolfe defeated the French under Montcalm at the Plains of Abraham.

Quebec affords a noble panorama when viewed from the St. Lawrence. On the cliff, at the end of Dufferin Terrace, stands the Citadel. Near by is the massive Canadian Pacific hotel, the Chateau Frontenac, occupying the historic site of the old Chateau St. Louis, for centuries the seat of French government in Canada, and reproducing in its entirety the architecture of an eighteenth-century French chateau. Below, at the base of the crag, lie the narrow streets of Canada's ancient capital, where once trod the pioneers of New France.

The city retains much of the old French tradition. Blended with the past is the spirit of modern progress, giving to Quebec the charm of the old world and the new.

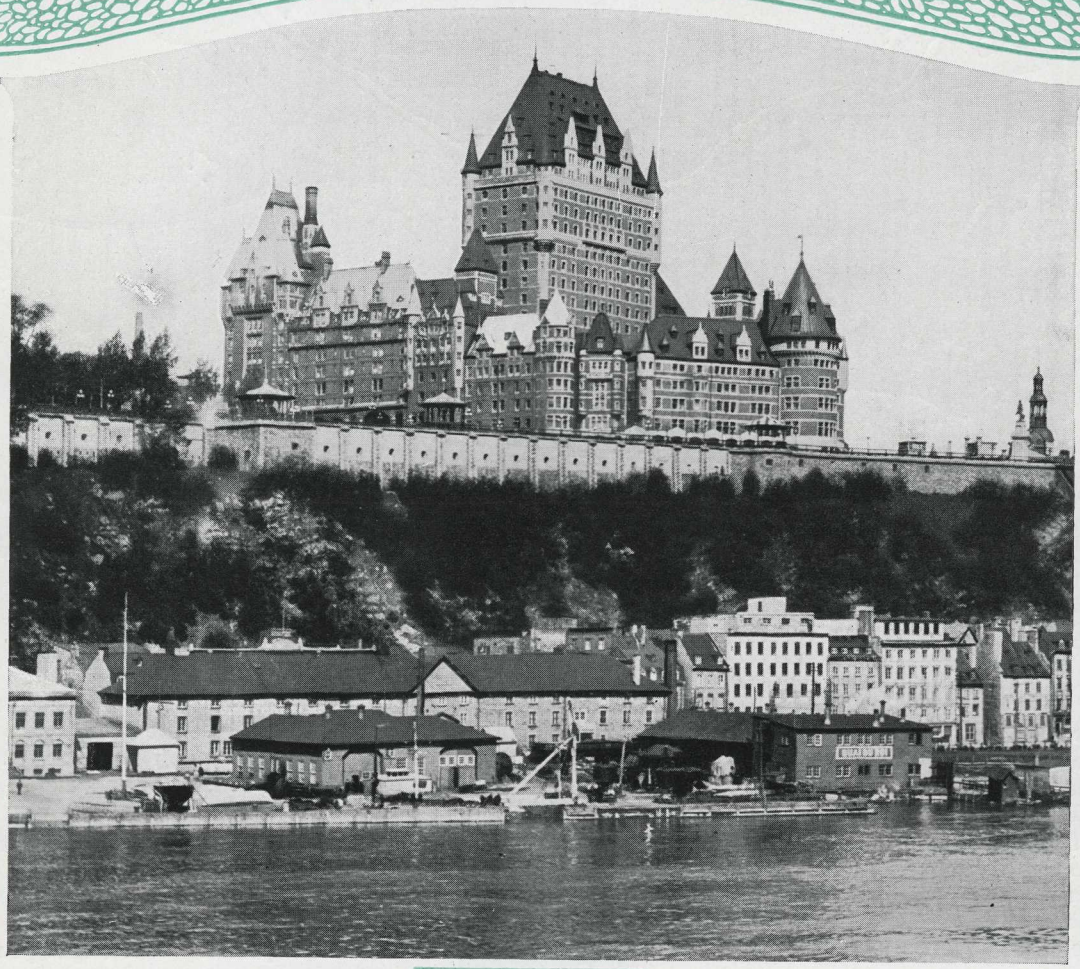
A short stay in Quebec will yield some very interesting excursions, such as out to Montmorency Falls and St. Anne de Beaupré, to Battlefields Park, or round the quaint, historic Lower Town.

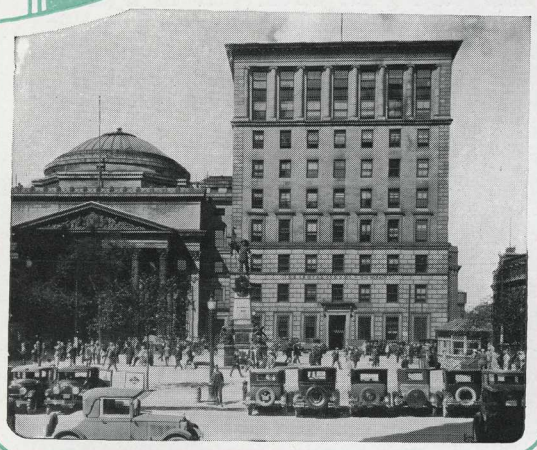
Montreal Montreal is the commercial metropolis of the Dominion, with a population of well over one million, and a history second only to Quebec's in picturesque interest and charm.

To see Montreal at its best is to see it from the top of Mount Royal. Here the city is revealed in its entirety. Below are the splendid buildings of the Royal Victoria Hospital and McGill University, and thousands of homes embowered in trees. Beyond lie the massive structures of the harbour, financial and industrial districts, the golden dome of St. James' Cathedral, the twin spires of the magnificent Church of Notre Dame, and the broad waters of the St. Lawrence, spanned by giant bridges. Southward the vision ranges to the far-off hills of Vermont, in the United States.

The Chateau de Ramezay is one of the many remaining centres of historical interest in the city. Within its walls, after the fall of Quebec, negotiations were completed for the withdrawal of the last French garrison from Montreal, by which act France's Empire in the New World was finally ceded to Great Britain.

Amongst the many excursions that can be recommended, even to the speediest traveller, is a very charming motor drive along the shores of the St. Lawrence River, past the Lachine Rapids, to Ste. Anne de Bellevue, returning by the Ottawa River. Frequent motor coaches make this trip. Around Montreal, too, are numerous golf clubs, bathing beaches, and race-tracks.

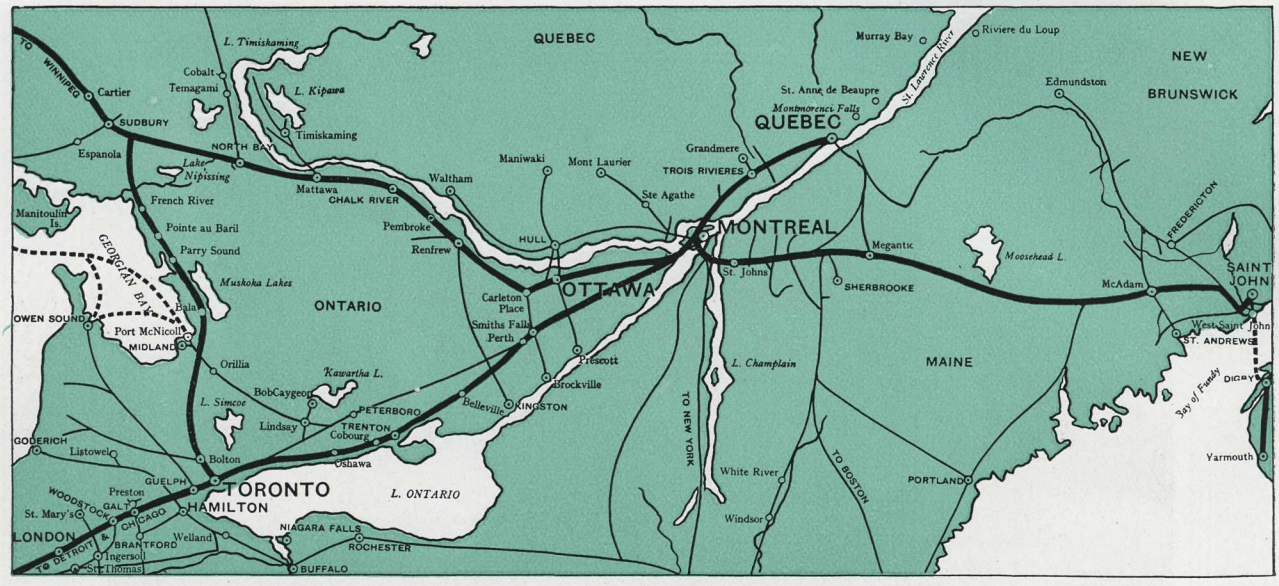




The Chateau Frontenac dominates Quebec from Dufferin Terrace

(*Lower left*) Place d'Armes, Montreal

(*Lower right*) The Houses of Parliament, Ottawa



From Montreal to Winnipeg is 1,412 miles, and to Vancouver 2,886 miles. From Quebec to Montreal is 173 miles. From Saint John to Montreal is 482 miles

Ottawa From Montreal it is only a short run to Ottawa, capital of the Dominion, residence of the Governor-General, meeting-place of Parliament, and administrative headquarters of the Canadian Government. The site of Ottawa is characterized by a grandeur appropriate to its national importance. The Parliament Buildings, surmounted by a lofty tower, which has a famous carillon of bells, have a fine setting on a crag overlooking the Ottawa River, and the whole city is beautifully laid out with spacious driveways, open squares, and delightful parks.

Toronto Toronto, the second city in the Dominion and capital of Ontario, is reached either from Montreal or Ottawa. The "Queen City," as it is affectionately called by its citizens, is the chief centre of this beautiful province, with a large population, mainly of British descent or birth, and is pleasantly situated on the shores of Lake Ontario. The provincial Parliament Buildings are in Queen's Park, very close to the University.

British in its people and ideals, Toronto is distinctively North American in the intensity of its activity and energy. Through its crowded streets throbs a vast hum of commerce, and it is an important banking, financial, and publishing centre. Its educational facilities, such as the Toronto University, are well known.

Yonge Street is one of the busiest shopping streets in Canada. Near by are immense skyscrapers, exemplifying the city's great business activity. The Canadian Pacific's huge hotel, the Royal York, is the largest hotel in the British Empire.

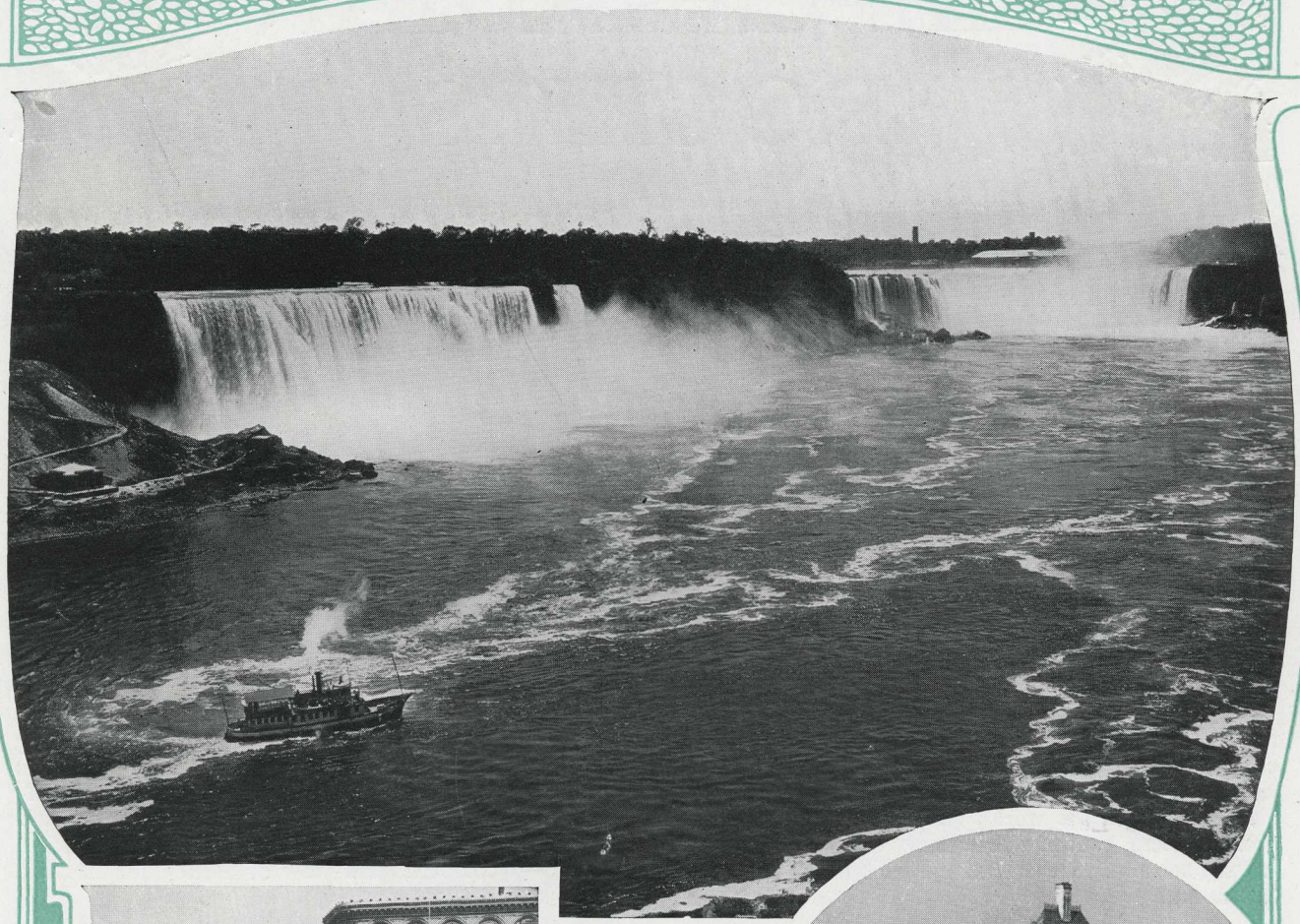
Niagara Falls Niagara Falls, one of the most sublime spectacles of the two hemispheres, is within easy reach of Toronto, either by train or by lake steamer. The mighty volume of water that for uncounted years has been dashing over the escarpment, the clouds of rising mist, and the deep, never-ceasing thunderous roar, give to the eye and mind of the beholder an unforgettable impression of the stupendous in elemental force.

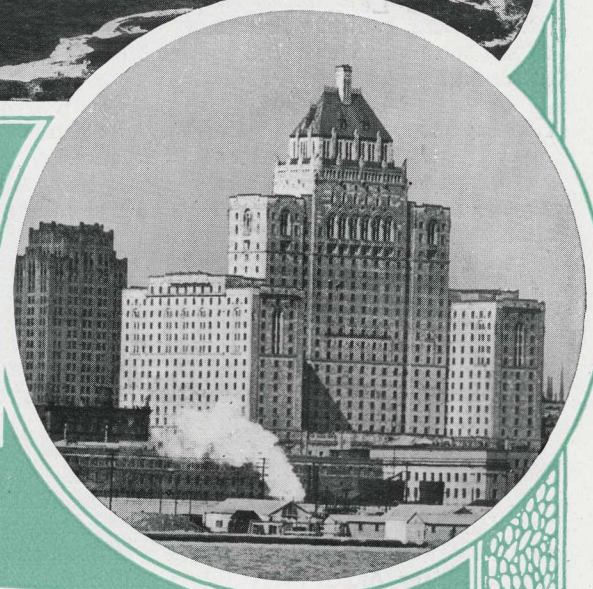
Wilder Country Leaving either Montreal or Toronto for the westward journey, the route is through Sudbury and thence into the wild and almost uninhabited country that lies north of Lake Huron and Lake Superior. Well might you imagine yourself here playing an actual part in a cinema drama, for as the train rushes onward there is nothing but forest, deep and impenetrable, with here and there a huge brawling river or lonely ice-cold lake. Now and then you pass a little log-cabin settlement in a forest clearing.

Presently the line nears Lake Superior and emerges on its rock-bound shore, following its indentations for hours amidst magnificent views. Finally it reaches the twin cities of Fort William and Port Arthur, which together form the mouth of the spout through which flows most of the great wheat crop of Western Canada.

Chalet-Bungalow Camps Two points in this journey between Toronto and Fort William are especially intriguing to the visitor—French River and Nipigon. Here, deep in the heart of the North Woods, with almost primeval surroundings, are comfortable Chalet-Bungalow Camps established by the Canadian Pacific. Primarily for the sportsman, and affording some splendid fishing on waters remote from civilization, they are also exceedingly attractive resorts, with a background of forest and stream that challenges comparison with any other part of the continent.

Another Chalet-Bungalow Camp, of a similar character, is at Kenora, on Lake of the Woods (*see over page*).





Niagara Falls, one of the most sublime spectacles of the world

(*Lower right*) The Royal York Hotel, Toronto, largest hotel in the British Empire

(*Lower left*) Winnipeg, principal city of Western Canada

THE CANADIAN ROCKIES

Across the Great Lakes An agreeable and popular summer variation of the westward journey is offered by the Canadian Pacific Great Lakes steamship service—a two days' sail in large, modern, and comfortable vessels. Connection is made from Toronto with the point of embarkation on Georgian Bay. The water route then leads across Lake Huron into the mighty Lake Superior and on to Fort William, where the railway journey is renewed.

Winnipeg For the next four hundred miles after leaving Lake Superior you still travel through the same characteristic country—a vast hinterland rich in timber and mineral deposits, now slowly yielding to settlement. A break is made at Kenora, on Lake of the Woods, and then the forest begins to thin out, and you enter the great prairie country, arriving soon at Winnipeg.

Less than sixty years ago Winnipeg was a little frontier settlement, with a population of 200 souls, clustered round the Hudson's Bay Company's post, known as Fort Garry. Today it is the largest primary grain market in the world, and an important railway and business centre. Adjoining the big and busy railway station is the Canadian Pacific hotel, the Royal Alexandra.

The Prairies Leaving Winnipeg, one enters the great prairie region in earnest, reaching through Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta for a distance of over eight hundred miles, and extending northward for three hundred miles. This is one of the world's biggest granaries, home of hundreds of thousands of settlers drawn from Eastern Canada, the British Isles, the United States, and Northern Europe. As the train speeds on its journey to the Pacific coast the landscape presents one continuous line of farms and grain fields, thriving cities and stations surmounted by grain elevators.

Many attractive cities are passed, such as Regina, the capital of Saskatchewan, Moose Jaw and Medicine Hat. Calgary, about half way between Winnipeg and Vancouver, is a bright and prosperous city within actual sight of the Rockies. Once a famous ranching centre, Calgary holds every July a celebrated carnival of cowboy sports and contests, the " Stampede."

The Rockies As the train pulls out of Calgary, along the ancient glacier-grooved Bow Valley, the full glory of the far-flung line of mountain peaks, hung among the clouds and quivering in the warm summer air, bursts upon the view. First come the grassy foothills, then the dark evergreen forests and the great grey bulk of the first ranges, and so, by narrow passes eroded by turbulent mountain rivers, you reach Banff.

Six principal ranges comprise the Rockies, stretching continuously between the prairies and the Pacific Coast for nearly six hundred miles. Many of the principal mountains seen from the railway average a height of almost a mile above the valley.

Banff Banff is situated in a pocket of a wide circle of pearly-grey limestone peaks, embowered in pine forests and lawns, with the glacial-green Bow River flowing through the village. Its great popularity as a mountain resort is due not only to its own environment, but also to the world-famous Banff Springs Hotel—a magnificent structure that dominates the scene like a huge grey baronial castle. For scenery, no part of the Rockies yet to come exhibits a greater or more romantic variety.

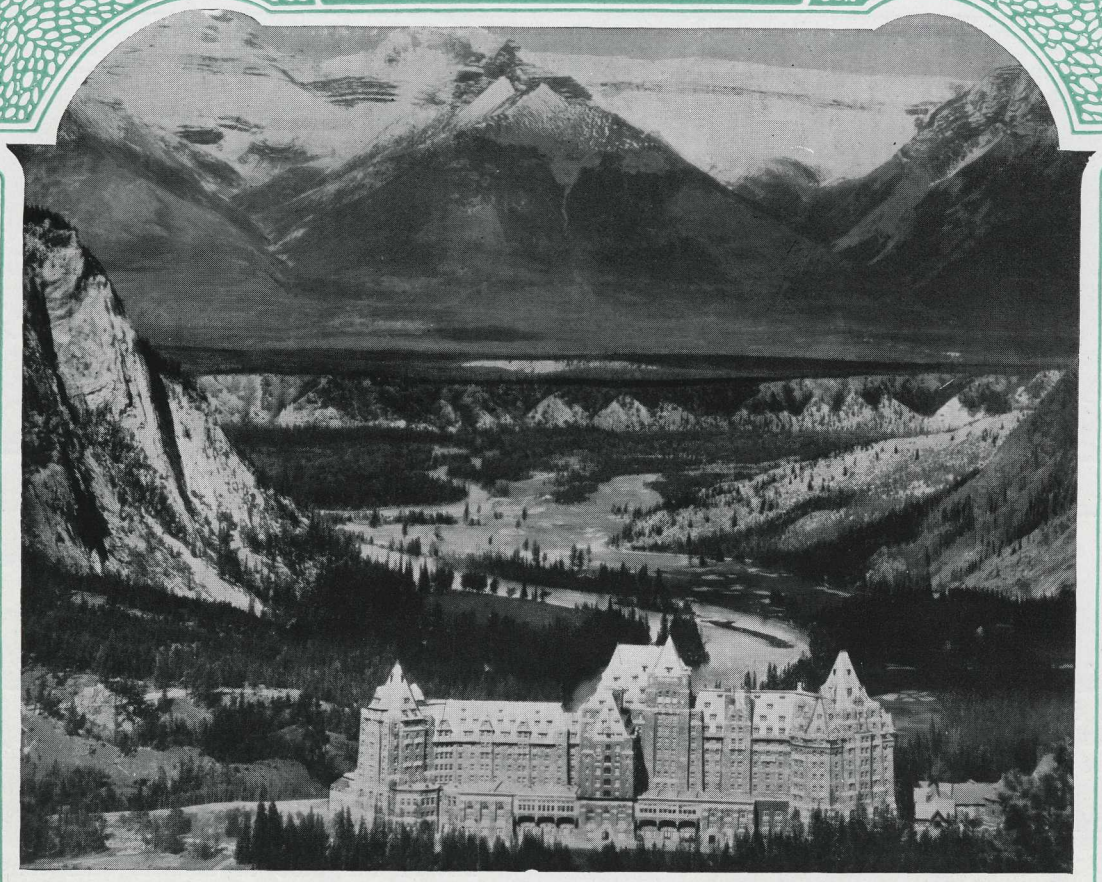
There are scores of things to do at Banff to pass pleasant summer days. There is motoring on first-class roads, hot springs that are piped into swimming pools, beautiful hikes all around, easy mountain climbs (or harder ones for the seasoned), tennis, dancing, trail-rides into the depths of the mountains, fishing, and boating. A special attraction each year is " Indian days "—a colourful pow-wow of Stoney Indians and other tribes.

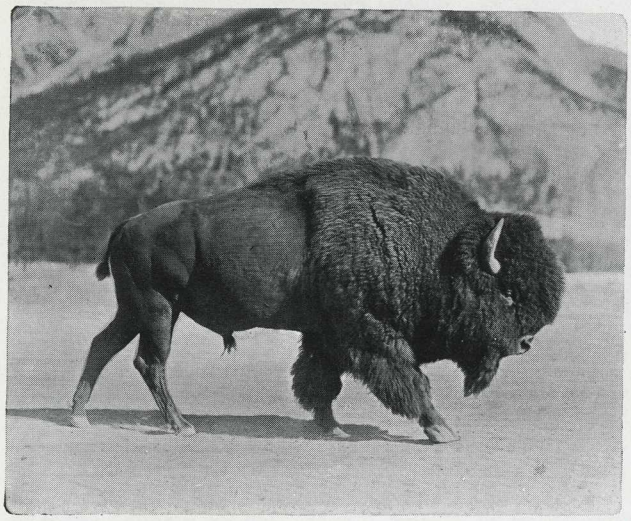
The Golf Course An eighteen-hole golf course, superbly located on the banks of the Bow River, and guarded by huge bastions of rock, turreted and pinnacled like the fortified castle of old, is open to all visitors on payment of green fees. The course was designed by Stanley Thompson for the Canadian Pacific, and offers one of the finest, most perfectly balanced and most scenically beautiful courses in the world.

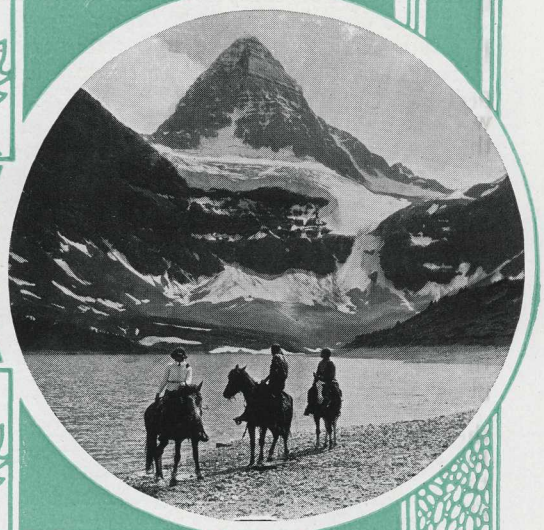
Starting from within 300 feet of the Banff Springs Hotel it has a length of 6,640 yards and a par of 71. One feature, to suit all types of golfers, is the use of three tees for each hole, providing three courses—long, medium and short. The fairways are doubly wide, with two routes to each hole. The " nineteenth hole " is a superb new club house admirably situated on the banks of the river. Competitions for the Prince of Wales' Trophy and the Willingdon Cup attract thousands annually.

For tennis players there are several admirable courts.

Motor Rides There are a wide variety of fine motor trips available from Banff. Two may be especially mentioned—that over the magnificent Banff-Windermere Road (calling at Castle Mountain and Radium Hot Springs Chalet-Bungalow Camps

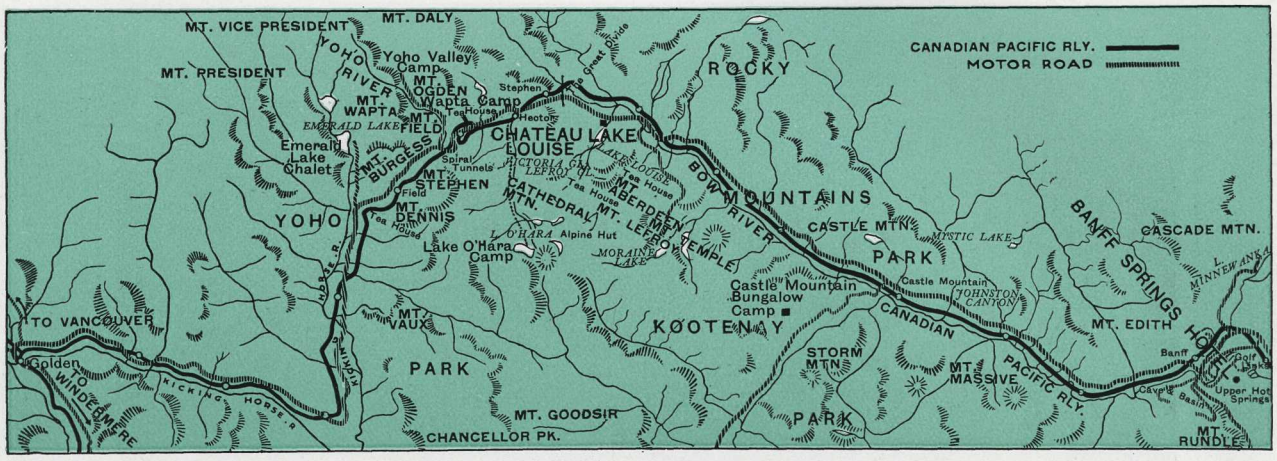






The magnificent panorama of the Bow Valley at Banff, with Banff Springs Hotel in the foreground

(*Lower left*) In the Buffalo Park at Banff
(*Lower right*) Mount Assiniboine, near Banff



Banff, Lake Louise and Emerald Lake are places that no one should miss. Good motor roads enable the visitor to see all the principal points of interest in a short time

en route), and the motor detour to Golden. The latter is described on a later page.

Banff is also a popular centre for trail-riding excursions into the heart of the mountains. Organized trips leave periodically for long or short duration.

Lake Louise Forty-two miles west of Banff is Lake Louise, " Pearl of the Rockies," probably the most perfect gem of scenery in the world, a gem of composition and colouring beyond the power of artist or poet to depict.

Lake Louise bears the liquid music, the soft colour notes of its name, almost into the realm of the visible. Geographically a " cirque " lake—a deep, steep-walled recess caused by glacial erosion—it is a dramatic palette upon which the Great Artist has splashed his most gorgeous hues. Surrounding it is a magnificent circle of peaks; and many there are who count the day no better spent than to sit and watch the play of light and colour upon the mountains, glacier, and water.

On the margin of this most perfect lake, in one of the wonderful Alpine flower gardens in which the Rockies abound, sloping through terraced lawns to the water's edge, the Canadian Pacific has placed its great Chateau Lake Louise.

One of the favourite excursions at Lake Louise is to Moraine Lake, nine miles distant in the Valley of the Ten Peaks. Here a charming Chalet-Bungalow Camp is situated. Pony rides are also very popular, with such objectives as Lakes in the Clouds, Saddleback, Plain of the Six Glaciers or Paradise Valley.

Mountain Climbing The Canadian Rockies present to the mountain climber one of the most extensive and interesting fields of any easily accessible ranges of the world. Not without good reason has the whole region been described as " fifty Switzerlands in one " ; noted climbers make their way thither from all parts of the world. In the splendid variety of climbs which the Rockies offer lies half their attraction for the climber. The most accomplished alpinist will find peaks which will tax his skill to the utmost and provide a maximum of thrills. But let not the novice be daunted ! There are easy climbs aplenty from which he may graduate ; on some, indeed, he (or she, in fact) can ride or walk along good trails almost to the summit, while on others a short scramble will bring him to his goal.

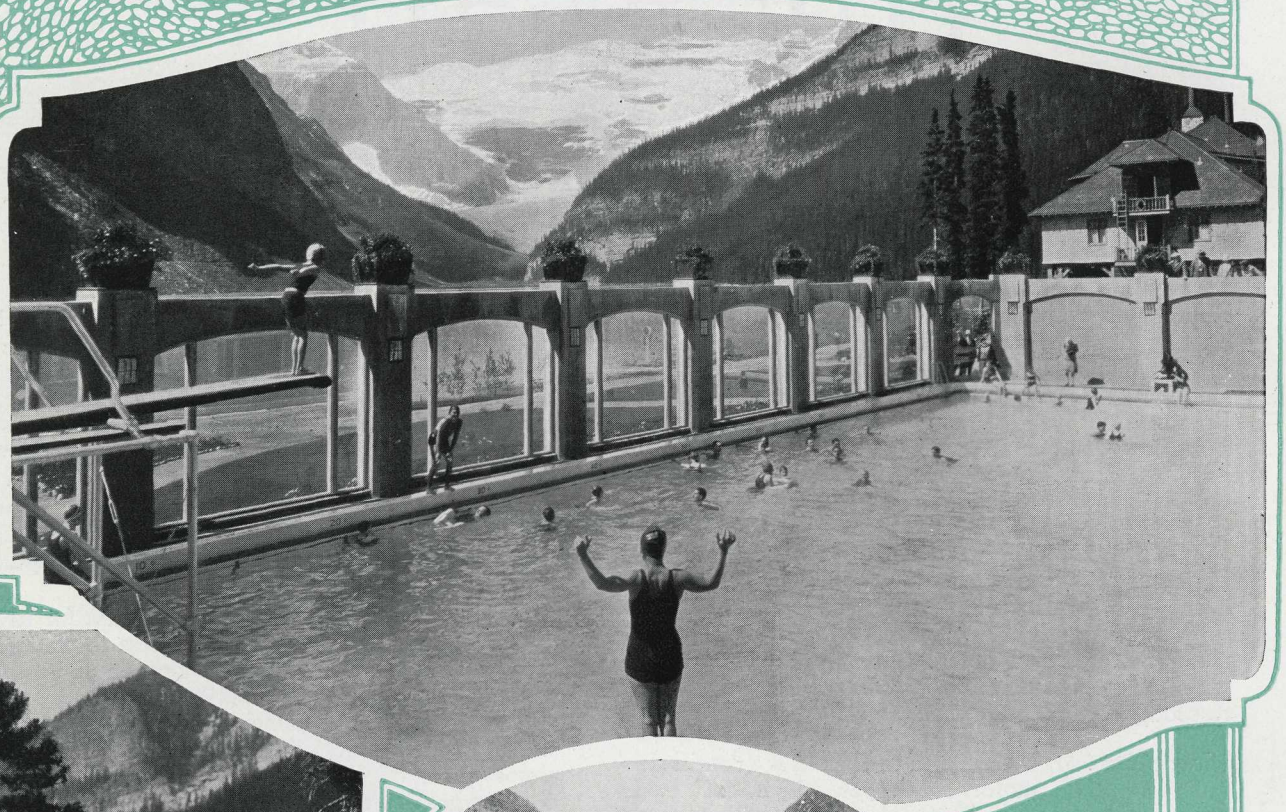
The Alpine Club of Canada, with considerably over 600 members and headquarters established in a singularly handsome Club House at Banff, holds a Camp each year in the Canadian Rockies, and welcomes all who have the ambition to climb or are interested in any way in the mountains.

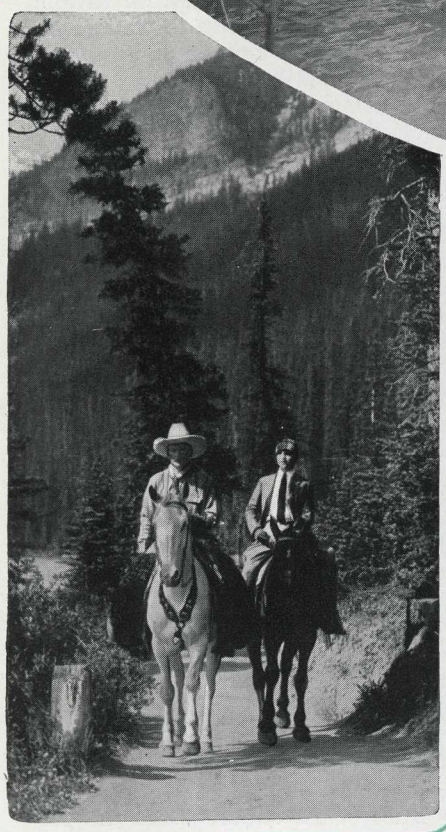
Emerald Lake Six miles west of Lake Louise is the Great Divide—highest elevation of the railway, interprovincial boundary, and backbone of the continent, where waters divide either west to the Pacific or east to the Atlantic. From here into Field the railway descends nearly a quarter mile down the narrow Kicking Horse Pass, and here you see the wonderful " Spiral Tunnels " that were constructed through two mountains to cut the difficult grade in half.

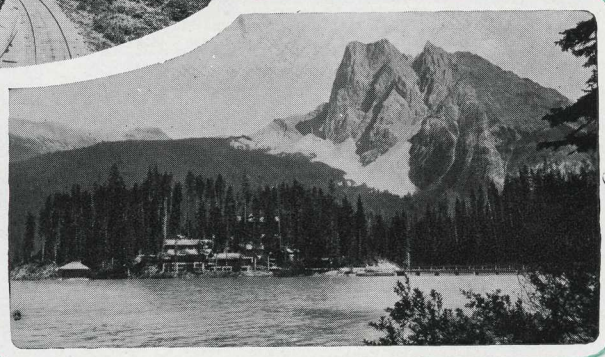
Seven miles from Field, through the hush of a pine forest, brings you to Emerald Lake. This beautiful sheet of water, of most exquisite colouring and sublimity of surroundings, lies placidly under the protection of Mount Wapta. On its wooded shore is Emerald Lake Chalet, a picturesque, cosy Canadian Pacific hotel.

At Emerald Lake there are a wide variety of fine hikes, rides and climbs, and also some fishing. One of the favourite excursions is to hike or ride over the pass to Yoho Valley.

Yoho Valley Emerald Lake is one of the centres of Yoho National Park—a little wilder, a little more densely forested than Banff National Park, and offering some very attractive motoring,







Through the Rockies

(*Top picture*) Lake Louise, with the Chateau Swimming-pool
(*Bottom left*) The Return from a Trail Ride
(*Bottom right*) Emerald Lake and Mount Burgess
(*In oval*) All aboard for Vancouver

THE PACIFIC COAST

climbing and pony trips. Another centre is the celebrated Yoho Valley, reached either by motor from Field or Lake Louise, or by trail from Lake Louise. Yoho Valley Chalet-Bungalow Camp, facing Takakkaw Falls, is about half-way up the valley. Another Chalet-Bungalow Camp is at Wapta Lake, on the railway and Kicking Horse motor road ; still another, with an especial appeal because there is no road to it, only a trail that must be ridden on horseback through an almost primeval forest, is Lake O'Hara Camp.

Each of these Chalet-Bungalow Camps (which have been constructed by the Canadian Pacific to supplement its hotel accommodation in the mountains) ties up with other points in the Park by an excellent system of roads or trails. Tea-houses and rest lodges are found at many intermediate points.

Motor Detour From Banff to Golden is a continuous motor road over which excursions are run. An exceedingly interesting organized motor trip along the Kicking Horse Trail is available to passengers, giving a quick survey of all this country. It leaves Banff every afternoon during the summer season, and takes you for 142 miles through the finest part of the Rockies. An overnight stop is made at Lake Louise, and next morning the journey is resumed to Wapta Lake, the Yoho Valley, Field, Emerald Lake, the Kicking Horse Canyon and Golden, at which last point the buses arrive in time for passengers to make connection with westbound trains. The Detour can be made in 24 hours—though three or fours days may profitably be spent on it.

The Canyons From Field the line descends into the valley of the Columbia River, and then climbs up again into the great and spectacular Selkirk Range, with the five-mile Connaught Tunnel bringing it to Glacier. This magnificent mountain area contains numerous glaciers and giant peaks, many of which are visible from the track.

Following the Illecillewaet River, along the brink of deep chasms, one next reaches Revelstoke, on the Columbia River, Sicamous, and Kamloops. To the south are some famous fruit-raising districts, such as the Kootenay and Okanagan valleys.

From Kamloops the line, continually descending, follows the gigantic canyons of the Thompson and Fraser Rivers—second only in scenic grandeur to the Rockies themselves. Presently the Fraser River widens out, and we reach a meadow-like country through which we roll to Vancouver.

Vancouver Vancouver, the largest city of British Columbia, is beautifully situated on Burrard Inlet, a long arm of the Pacific Ocean that forms a nearly landlocked and fully sheltered harbour. Facing it across this harbour is the sharp profile of a magnificent mountain range. With its imposing business section, its busy docks, its fine shopping streets, and its flower-garbed residential suburbs that have overflowed north across the Inlet, Vancouver is one of the great metropolitan centres of Canada.

The Hotel Vancouver, operated by the Canadian Pacific, is the finest hotel of the North Pacific Coast, very strikingly situated, and with a high reputation for the excellence of its service.

Vancouver is a favourite summer city, for its mild climate, floral luxuriance and closeness to water make life there pleasant. There are many bathing beaches, parks, boulevards, golf courses, automobile roads, and short and long steamer trips on the surrounding waterways. Stanley Park, a remarkable forest of almost primeval characteristics, is situated within the city limits. Across the Inlet is Capilano Canyon, a remarkable natural feature; and the Marine Drive is one that introduces you to some very picturesque scenery. The Grouse Mountain drive is another very attractive outing. English Bay and Kitsilano are amongst the most popular of the many beaches.

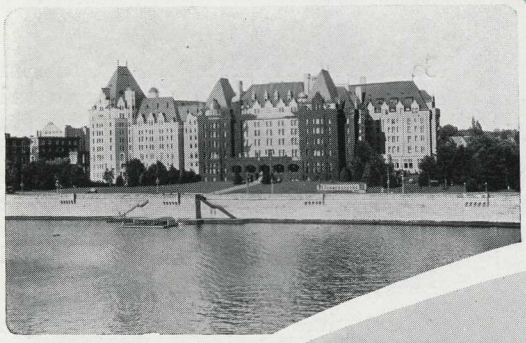
The volume of trans-Pacific export and import trade has made Vancouver a very important seaport; while the city has also immense lumbering, mining, agricultural, shipbuilding, and manufacturing interests.

Victoria A few hours' sail across the Strait of Georgia brings you to the lovely city of Victoria, capital of British Columbia. Delightfully situated at the southern extremity of Vancouver Island, overlooking the Straits of Fuca to the Pacific, and across the strait to the beautiful Olympic Mountains, Victoria is a city of many charms—" a bit of England on the Pacific," it has been called.

Pre-eminently a city of homes, the trim, well-kept lawns and gardens around the houses, the green, irregular winding lanes of the suburbs, and the profusion of oak trees and broom go to make a scene as restful as it is charming, and one which to the English eye and English mind has no peer in the whole of Canada.

The Parliament Buildings, facing the inner harbour, have much architectural splendour, rivalled only by the nearby Canadian Pacific Empress Hotel.

To take the voyage across the Pacific, return can be made to Vancouver; but as all the trans-Pacific liners put into Victoria, they can be joined here.



The Pacific Coast

(*Large picture*) English Bay, near Vancouver. (*Top left*) Empress Hotel, Victoria. (*Top right*) Big trees in Stanley Park, Vancouver

ACROSS THE PACIFIC

And now to begin the journey to the South Seas. The journey across Canada—across its great wheat-growing prairies and through the magnificent Rocky Mountains—has been a prelude to the picturesqueness and never-ending interest of the voyage across the Pacific. Ten days of the voyage after leaving Vancouver, are, indeed, spent in the tropics ; and on the way calls are made at the two tropical islands of Hawaii and Fiji. Awaiting us at Vancouver are the comfortable liners of the Canadian-Australasian Line.

The "Aorangi" The "Aorangi" is a high-speed motor-ship, propelled by internal-combustion engines. Avoiding technical details, the principle of the machinery is that of a big motor-car.

Her displacement tonnage is 22,000, gross registered tonnage 18,000, length 600 feet, with a cruiser stern. Built on the Clyde, her machinery consists of four sets of internal-combustion engines of the Fairfield-Sulzer type, driving four screw propellers.

In her four decks the "Aorangi" can accommodate 440 first-, 276 cabin-, and 175 third-class passengers. In the first class are included several luxurious suites, with bathroom, etc., attached. There are also many single-berth cabins. The gymnasium and the laundry are special features. In general detail, appointments and equipment, she is a beautiful ship, with a charming Louis XVI dining-room and music-room, a Georgian Lounge, an Elizabethan Smoking-room, and a Verandah Café.

The cabin-class passengers have their fine lounge, smoking-room, and ladies' room, just aft of the first class, and opening out on to a large section of the same broad promenade deck.

The "Aorangi" derives its name from the beautiful and impressive mountain in New Zealand.

The "Niagara" The "Niagara" is also a modern liner, driven by oil-burning reciprocating and turbine engines. She has a gross tonnage of 13,400, and a displacement tonnage of 20,000, with a length of 544 feet. Her comfortable and luxurious appointments, and the excellence of her management, have always made her a great favourite with the travelling public.

Sailings The liners of the Canadian-Australasian Line sail regularly from Vancouver every four weeks—and the same from Sydney, northbound. In both directions they call at Victoria, B.C. From Vancouver they reach their ports (allowing for the loss of the "meridianal day" in mid-Pacific) as follows :—

Honolulu 7 days, with a stay in port of 6 to 8 hours.

Suva 15 days, with a stay in port of 6 to 8 hours.

Auckland 18 days, stay of 20 to 24 hours.

Sydney 23 days.

Stopovers First- and cabin-class passengers may stopover at any port en route, provided notice is given thereof at the port of embarkation. First-class passengers stopping off at Auckland may use the direct local steamer between Auckland or Wellington to Sydney, instead of the Canadian-Australasian Line (finding their own way to Wellington) without additional charge.

Pacific Ocean Tours There is a wide variety possible of attractive tours of the Pacific Ocean. A few of these may be mentioned.

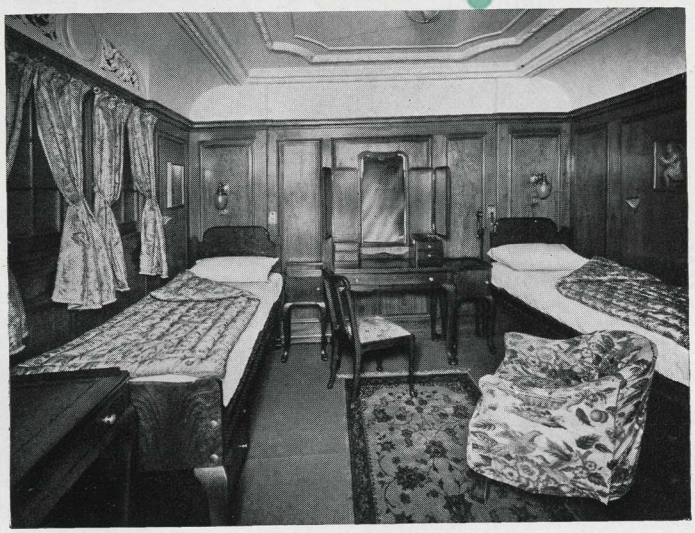
Mid-Pacific Tour to Honolulu—starting at Vancouver and returning either to that port or to San Francisco or Los Angeles.

South Pacific Tours—from Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney, returning to Vancouver.

Or returning from Sydney to Wellington, Raro tonga, Tahiti, and San Francisco.

Pacific Circle Tours—a magnificent trip that embraces the Orient as well as the Antipodes. From Sydney you proceed northwards to Brisbane, the Torres Strait, Borneo, and Manila, and thence to Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Yokohama, returning to Vancouver by Canadian Pacific WHITE EMPRESS Steamship.

Special round-trip rates are in effect for these Pacific Ocean Tours.



The "Aorangi"

These pictures illustrate some of the first-class accommodation on this beautiful ship. (*Top*) The Dining-room;

(*Middle row*) The Lounge and the Verandah Café;

(*and below*) One of the Cabins de Luxe

HAWAII

THE LAND OF TROPICAL BEAUTY

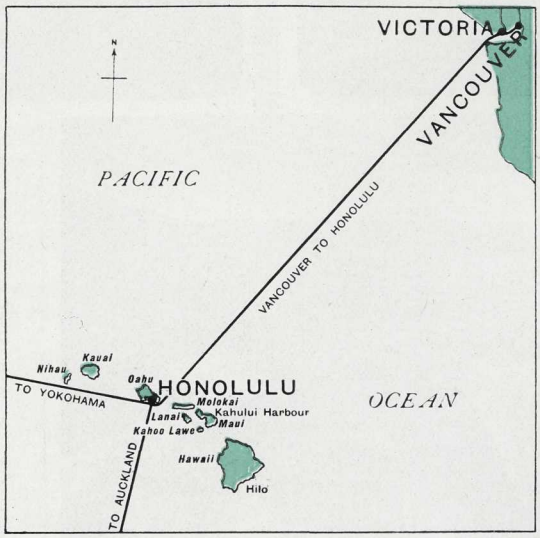
Seven days after you board the *Aorangi* or the *Niagara* at Vancouver or Victoria, you step ashore at Honolulu—capital and pleasure centre of the Hawaiian Islands—into what is truly a Paradise.

Here, two thousand miles distant from the mainland, is an unsurpassed climate, a never-ending summer of warm sunshine and cool trade winds, with nights every bit as delightful and languorous as the days, and with scarcely a dip or rise in temperature from month to month. Midnight is as ideal for surf-bathing as afternoon, January hardly different from August.

And, who, without being there, can adequately picture the amazingly lovely scenery of these small exotic isles, with their golden sands, rolling surf, luxuriant vegetation, swaying palms, fertile valleys, gardens, mountains? Or the charm of the native life, the throbbing spell of native music, the memorable native customs? Or the sincere friendliness of the welcome given to visitors, the luxury of the hotels, the gay round of pastimes and pleasures, the long-to-be-cherished farewell? Or all the rest that goes to make up the subtle enchantment that Hawaii and the Hawaiians cast over the hearts of those who come to her and them from across the sunny Pacific waters?

Honolulu Seven dream-like days aboard your palatial steamship — seven days of pleasant, care-free lolling in a comfortable deck chair, of congenial company, deck sports, dancing, of mellow Pacific sunshine, and the soothing touch of salt-laden trade winds — and Hawaii rises from the water ahead. Its breakers roll foaming white on coral reefs, its palm trees sway on wide beaches, its roofs gleam from mazes of brilliant foliage, with the mountains lifting themselves behind the unbelievable green.

Silver coins rain into the blue depths, to be expertly retrieved by the swarm of diving boys. The unforgettable strains of "Aloha Oe" float upward from the pier, and then you are ashore, with a *lei* about your neck, to be borne away to your hotel past riotously gay gardens of bougainvillea, hibiscus and oleander, past banana groves, coconut trees and rice fields.

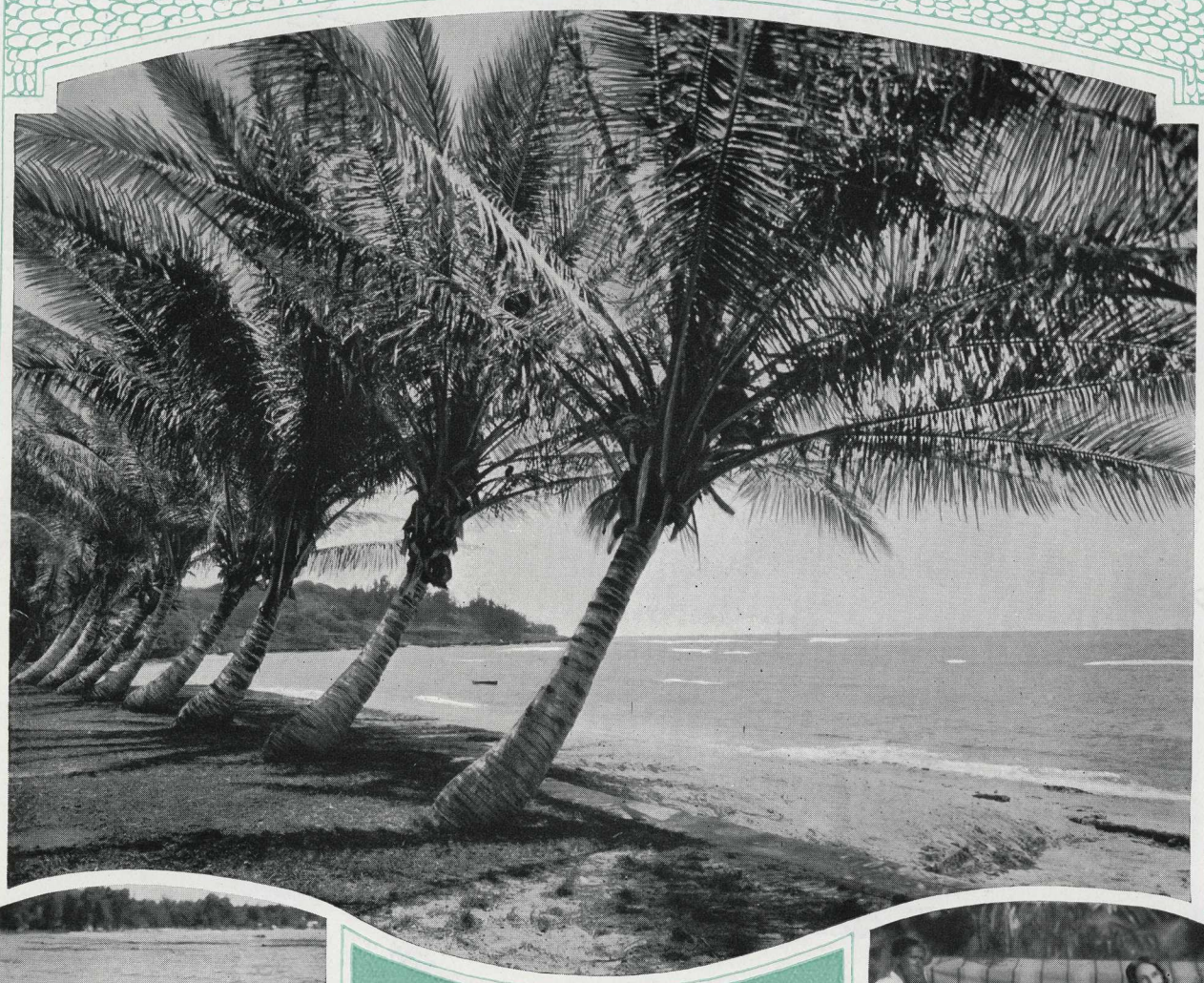


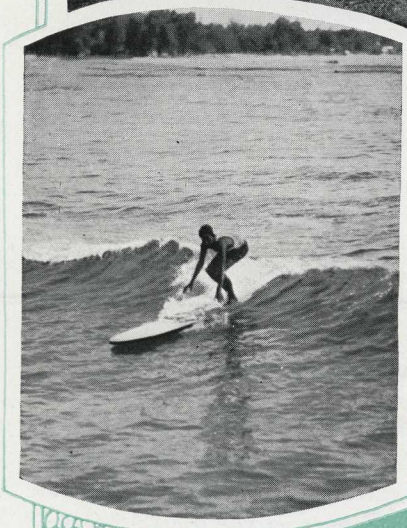
Waikiki First of all, of course, you will go to Waikiki to bask on the warm sands, take a dip in the rolling surf, flash beachward on a flying surfboard or outrigger canoe, or dance at night time in the sophisticated splendour of one of the great hotels—to say nothing of golf on the superb links!

Later, if you have time, you will take a ride around the beautiful city. You will not miss Bishop Museum, with its fascinating displays of Polynesian natural history and life, nor the Aquarium, nor Iolani Palace, the coral-built church of Kawaiahao, or the pineapple canneries. If you are fond of walking, there are interesting jaunts up Pacific, Makiki and Alewa Heights, to the extinct crater of the Punch-bowl and Tantalus Mountains. The Pali, Haleiwa, Schofield Barracks, Pearl Harbour and Moanalua Gardens may all be seen on the eighty-five-mile drive around the island of Oahu on which Honolulu is situated.

Island of Maui Sixty-five miles south-east of Oahu is Maui, with the famous Hawaii National Park, which has as its chief attraction Haleakala, the largest extinct volcano in the world. From its cloud-wrapped rim, 10,000 feet above the sea, a marvellous view can be obtained of the crater, which encloses nineteen square miles.

Island of Hawaii In another section of Hawaii National Park, on the Island of Hawaii, is Kilauea, the largest continuously active volcano in the world. The fiery pit of Halemaumau, in the centre of the crater, is 1,200 feet in diameter — a boiling, seething inferno of molten lava. From the lovely city of Hilo, county seat of the island, many interesting excursions may be made.



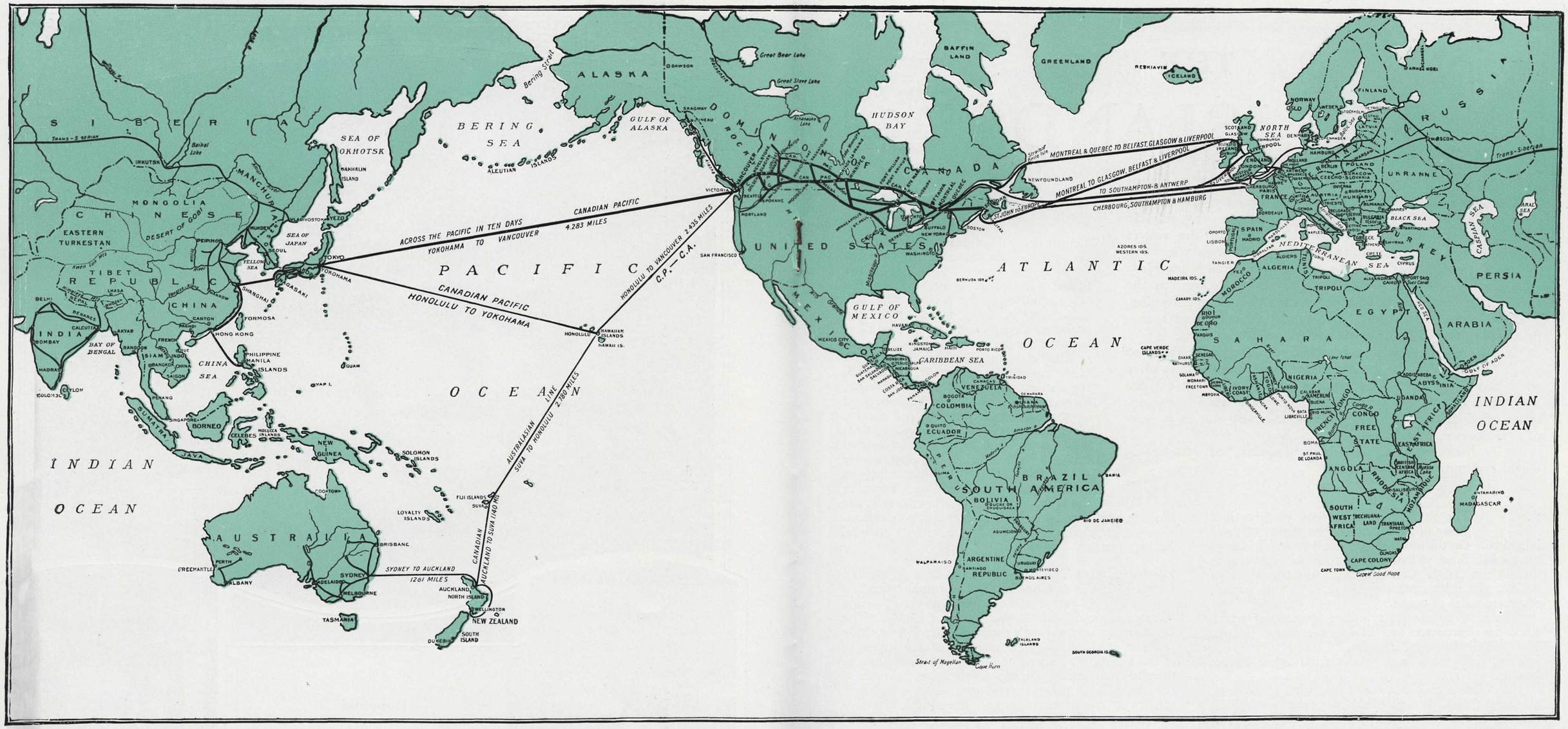


Honolulu

(*Large picture*) Along the beach at Waikiki—where all the Hawaiian tunes come from

(*Left*) Surf riding—almost as much a part of Honolulu as ukeleles or dancers

(*Right*) To the music of ukelele and guitar, this Honolulu girl—with the *lei* of flowers round her neck—is performing the traditional *hula* dance



Across the Atlantic

The Canadian Pacific operates Trans-Atlantic passenger steamship services with the following fleets :

Between Southampton, Cherbourg, and Quebec :

	Gross Registered Tons
Empress of Britain	42,500
Empress of Australia	21,850
Empress of France	18,450

Between Southampton, Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Cherbourg, Antwerp or Hamburg, and Quebec-Montreal :

	Gross Registered Tons		Gross Registered Tons
Duchess of Atholl	20,000	Montrose	16,400
Duchess of Bedford	20,000	Montclare	16,400
Duchess of Richmond	20,000	Melita	15,200
Duchess of York	20,000	Minnedosa	15,200
Montcalm	16,400	Metagama	12,400

Atlantic Steamships sail to and from Saint John, N.B., in winter months.

Across Canada

The Canadian Pacific owns and operates over 21,000 miles of railway lines in Canada and the United States. Its main line extends from Montreal on the Atlantic seaboard to Vancouver on the Pacific Ocean, a distance of 2,886 miles.

Canadian Pacific operates three trains every day in the year across the continent in both directions :

The Imperial	Montreal-Vancouver
The Dominion	Toronto-Vancouver
Soo-Dominion	Chicago-Vancouver

Train Equipment

The equipment of Canadian Pacific trans-continental trains varies with each train, and includes : Solarium Lounge Cars, Compartment - Observation Sleeping Cars, Compartment Sleeping Cars, Standard Sleeping Cars, Tourist Sleeping Cars, Dining Cars, Day Coaches. For the different trains, see our current timetables.

The Canadian Pacific chain of seventeen hotels, located in principal cities and holiday centres of Canada, includes the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec; Empress Hotel, Victoria; Hotel Vancouver, Vancouver; and the Royal York Hotel, Toronto.

DISTANCES ACROSS THE PACIFIC

Vancouver to Honolulu	2430	Miles (nautical)
Honolulu to Suva	2780	,,
Suva to Auckland	1140	,,
Auckland to Sydney	1281	,,
	7631	

DISTANCES NEW ZEALAND—AUSTRALIA

	Railway	Steamer
Auckland to Wellington	426	....
Wellington to Christchurch	....	175
Auckland to Sydney	....	1281
Wellington to Melbourne	....	1479
Sydney to Brisbane	715	....
Sydney to Melbourne	590	....
Melbourne to Adelaide	483	....
Adelaide to Perth	1686	....
Melbourne to Hobart	....	443

THE FIJI ISLANDS

Under the dazzling blue dome of the sky, the crystal clear seas of the Happy Isles ! As you float on this miracle of clearness it seems, except for the swell of the rollers coming in from the illimitable Pacific, as though you were upborne on the air. Above you are the circling sea birds with their weird and plaintive calls. Beneath you, in the hardly less transparent element on which you are floating, you can view the marvellous colouring of coral and many-hued fishes that glide beneath you in flashing swarms.

Nowhere on earth save in the South Pacific is there so much beauty. While the air is soft and balmy, it is alive with the health-giving properties imparted to it by the thousands of miles of ocean over which the wind has swept unimpeded in its course. On the near-by shores flowers of every conceivable hue delight the eye.

It is the nearest approach to Paradise of which this world can conceive.

Suva The British Crown Colony of Suva is a group of about 250 islands, eighty of them inhabited. On the most important of these, Viti Levu, the capital, Suva, is located. Here is the residence of the British High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, who rules a territory scattered over thousands of square miles of ocean.

The total population numbers 160,000, of which 4,000 are Europeans and 86,000 are native Fijians. The remainder are Hindus, Chinese, Japanese, Malays, half-castes, and people from other Pacific Islands.

The climate of Fiji is, for every month of the year, a delightful one. It is probably one of the best tropical climates in the world. The rainfall is very heavy; in Suva it is measured in feet and yards, instead of points and inches, being 140 inches per annum !

But lost as it is in the immensities of the Pacific, Suva is not devoid of civilized amenities. It is a highly modern and up-to-date city, owing its prosperity to the magnificent harbour on which it is situated, and handsome with numerous public buildings, of which the Carnegie Library and the Victoria Memorial Hall are two. Suva has one of the most important cable stations in the Pacific, which keeps it in constant touch with all that is happening in the outside world.

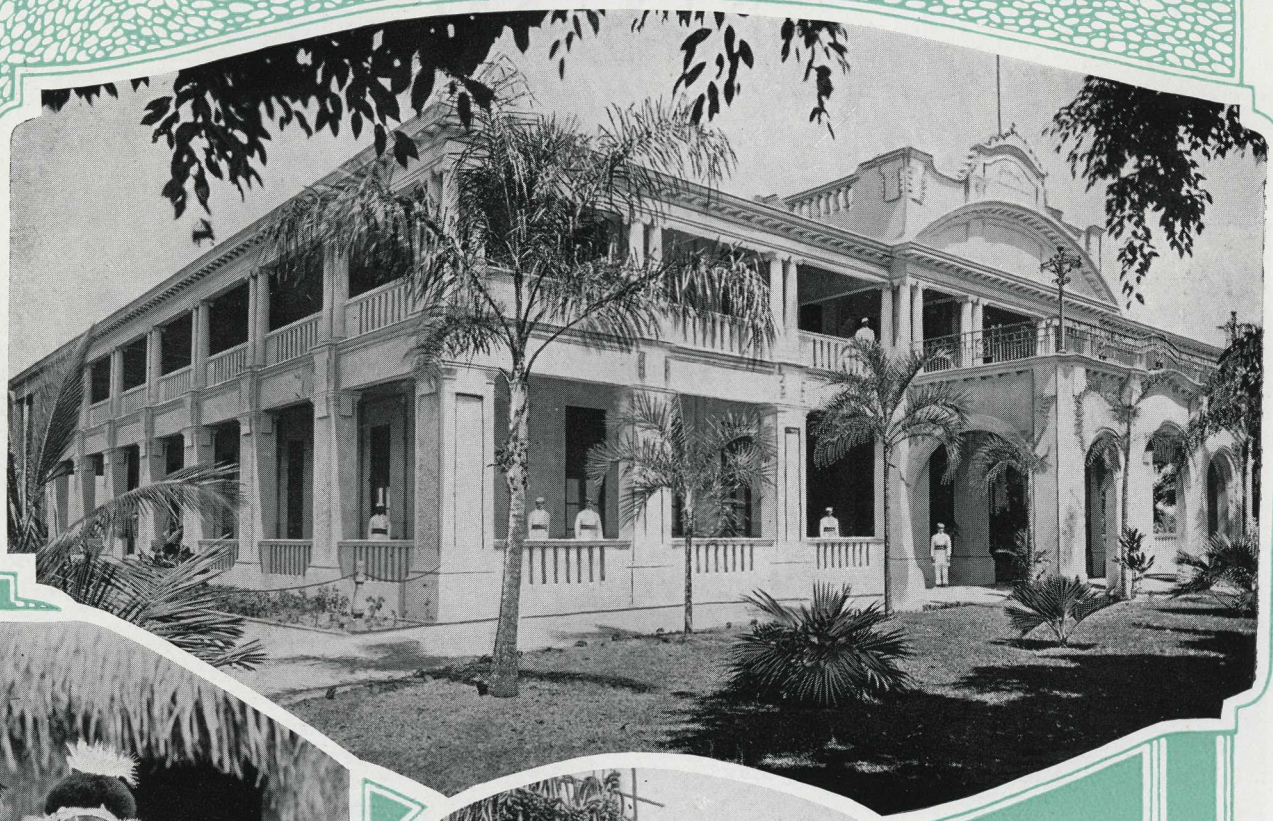
The Union Steam Ship Company maintains a beautiful hotel at Suva, the Grand Pacific, from which trips to the interior and near-by islands are organized. Visits to the barrier reef are also made, where brown gleaming-skinned Fijians pull pink and green fishes from the turquoise sea. The coral gardens, with their starfish, crabs and nameless monsters of the deep, are another attractive spectacle. The hotel is one of the most luxurious in the Pacific.

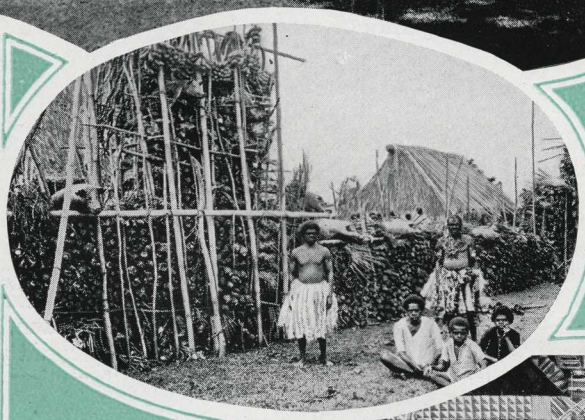
Tropical Drives There are several beautiful drives round the foreshores. After passing the Signal Station, in a drive along the Waimanu Road, the visitor may see, half-concealed by a mystic haze, the island of Bega, the home of the Fire-walkers, a tribe possessing the secret of walking with impunity over hot stones. Hindu and Fijian settlements are passed, the natives all engaged in field labour. The visitor cannot fail to be impressed by the beauty of the trees and shrubs. Noticeable is the spreading mango tree, with its dense foliage of lance-shaped leaves. Here and there is passed a lofty *tavola*, the timber of which is largely used in making native drums. These, in the hands of a practised performer, are not unmusical, and can be heard at a great distance. Everywhere is seen the coconut palm with its graceful feathery head.

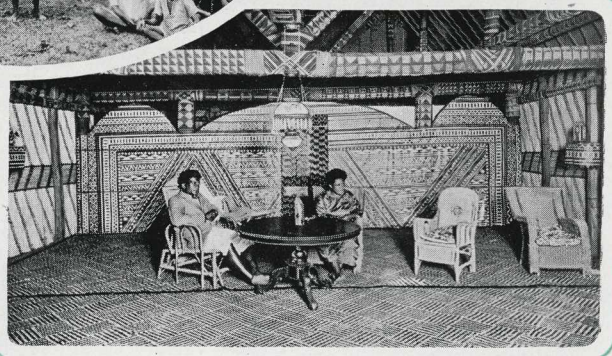
Lagoons and Coral Reefs The islands are volcanic in nature, and are mainly surrounded with a coral reef, the two forms of origin of most of the islands in the Southern Pacific. The exquisite lagoons, through the necks of which the tide pours at ebb and neap, are one of the most constant of the beautiful sights to be seen. Viti Levu itself is the site of an extinct volcano which forms its nucleus, but there is at present very little, if any, volcanic activity in any of the islands. Their time of storm and stress was over many centuries ago; and today they stretch for hundreds of miles as though completed for the delight and happiness of the visitor.

The Fijians The natives are a handsome and well-formed race, and exhibit considerable skill in native art work, such as baskets, fabrics, and pottery. They are courteous and hospitable. They have a keen sense of humour, and are not prone to worry about the future. Of all occupations, they like soldiering the best. They are tall and handsome. They walk along barefooted, with free, graceful stride and a carriage that a Guardsman would envy.

Their houses are built of lattice and thatch on a framework of timber, and are often exceedingly picturesque. Canoes, sometimes exceeding 100 feet in length and formerly used in tribal fights, are the wonder and admiration of visitors; the natives, unequalled in fishing and diving, are adepts in the handling of these canoes through the surf.







Fiji—a Paradise of mid-Pacific

The Grand Pacific Hotel at Suva (*top*) makes an ideal centre for visiting this lovely island. The other three pictures illustrate the picturesque native life —showing respectively a dancer at a gala, a pile of food stacked for ceremonial purposes, and the interior of a chief's house

NEW ZEALAND

Prior to 1840, New Zealand was inhabited solely by a war-like race, the Maori. It was then a beautiful wilderness of vast forests, swift-flowing rivers, high mountain ranges, glaciers and fiords. New Zealand today possesses prosperous and well-built cities and townships. It has well-equipped harbours, 45,000,000 acres of land in occupation, 20,000,000 acres actually under cultivation, and all the amenities of the older civilized countries.

The Dominion has an area of 103,862 square miles, with a population of 1,350,000, exclusive of about 60,000 Maoris.

New Zealand proper consists of two large islands and several very much smaller ones. The North Island has only four peaks of an altitude of 6,000 feet. The South Island is much more elevated, the mighty chain of the Southern Alps running down its entire length, with 16 peaks of above 10,000 feet, and over 200 named peaks of above 7,000 feet.

A Pastoral Country New Zealand has a total length of 1,040 miles, with a maximum width of about 200 miles. As it runs nearly due north and south, there is naturally a considerable range of climate. In the north the climate is warm and tolerably humid; in the south it is dry, vigorous and bracing.

New Zealand is a great agricultural country. One-half of the acreage of the Dominion is under pasture. There are 20,000,000 sheep grazing out in the open the whole year round—more in proportion to its size than any other country in the world—and 3,500,000 cattle.

Fur, Fin, Feather For the sportsman New Zealand offers unrivalled attractions. The deerstalker has the remarkable choice of anything from moose and wapiti to bambur, red deer and fallow deer. There are wild cattle and savage bush boars, with a wide variety of small game. New Zealand has a world-wide reputation for the trout-fishing in its wonderful lakes. But there is the added spice of excitement in deep-sea fishing—the swordfish, the mako shark, and the king-fish.

The Maoris Legend has it that the Maoris originally crossed the ocean in frail canoes, hundreds of miles from Rarotonga or Tahiti, six centuries ago. They were great warriors, and were still cannibals for some years after peace had been established between themselves and the first English settlers. They are physically the finest native race in the world. Many Maoris have taken their places in the professions, or the legislature, on an equality with the whites. Usually, however, they live on their own lands. In the more remote districts they still maintain many of their ancient customs.

The Maoris are most artistic, and their principal houses, their canoes, ornaments, weapons and implements are elaborately carved. Tourists may still see old Chiefs with " Moko," or tattoo marks on their faces. The Maoris are brown-skinned, not black. The muscular development of the men is magnificent. Many of the women are possessed of great beauty and charm of manner.

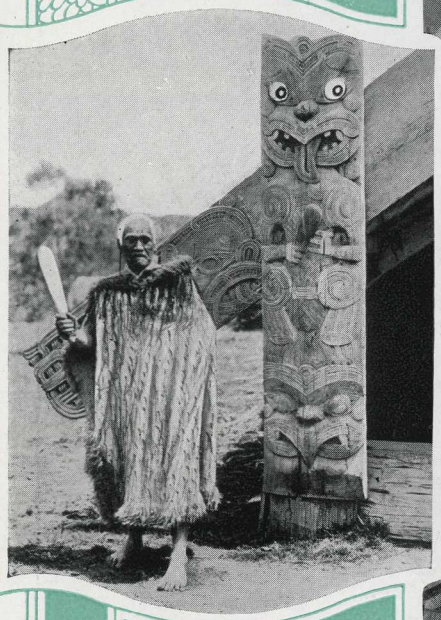
The North Island The city of Auckland is the largest in New Zealand, with a population of 194,000. Situated on the north end of North Island, on a narrow isthmus dotted with rounded volcanic cones, Auckland provides a fitting introduction to the many wonders of New Zealand. The city's parks are a delight, and the volcanic cones of Mount Eden, One Tree Hill, and Mount Wellington afford splendid panoramas of the surrounding country, providing glimpses of the waters of both coasts of the North Island.

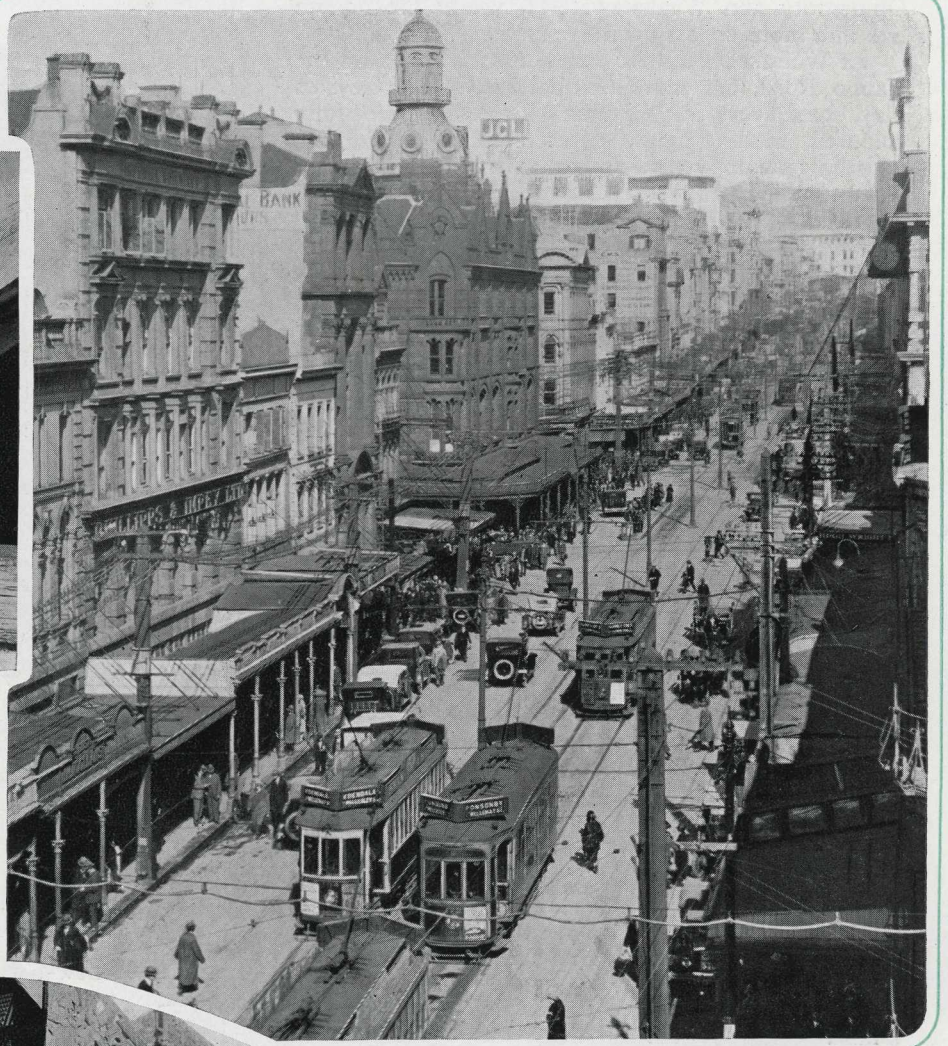
Wellington, the capital of New Zealand, is well situated on one of the finest commercial harbours in the world—Port Nicholson, at the extreme south of the North Island. The city has a population of 121,000.

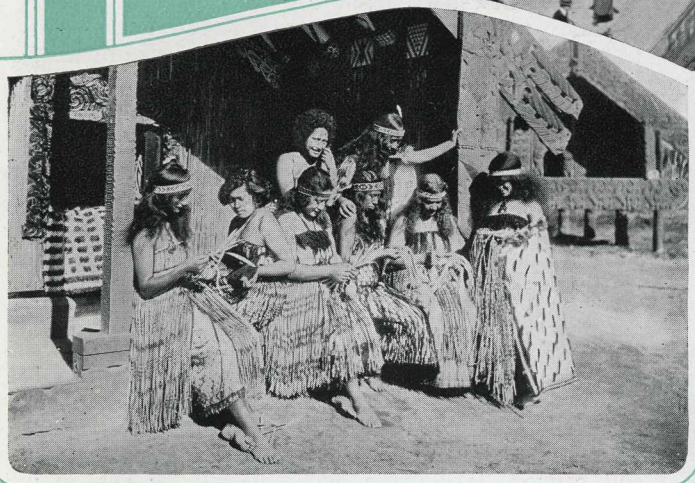
Rotorua Situated on the shores of a lake 170 miles south of Auckland, almost in the centre of the North Island, is Rotorua, the centre of a fantastic region. A large number and a great variety of hot springs, of boiling water and boiling mud, volcanoes, geysers, fumaroles, mud cones, steam vents, and sulphur wells contribute to make New Zealand's thermal region one of the wonders of the world.

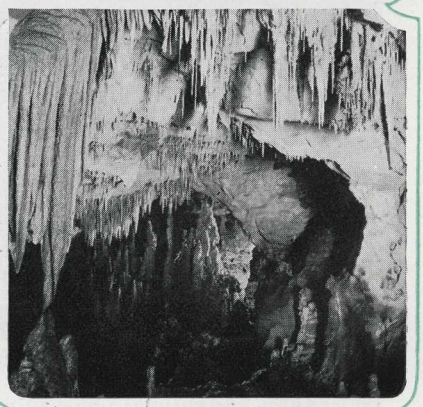
The thermal waters are of very varied chemical composition, so that Rotorua is already a well-known sanatorium. There is a magnificent Government bath-house, where every expert medical attention and service is available.

Rotorua is interesting as a centre of Maori life.









New Zealand

These pictures were taken in the North Island. The big one is of Auckland, your point of arrival from Vancouver. Down the side are, first a Maori Warrior in ancient costume, and a group of Maori women: and in the corner is seen part of the far-famed Waitomo Caves

Within easy walking distance are the villages of Ohinemutu and Wakkarewarewa, where the natives live in a more or less primitive state.

At Wairakei, fifty-two miles from Rotorua on the Taupo Road, are more thermal activities. Geysers play, some every few minutes. There are beautifully coloured mud springs, great seething cauldrons; whistling steam vents, and a marvellous pool into which the hot steam from the valley disappears to the sound of a great steam hammer; red lakes, green lakes and blue lakes; pink terraces, hot falls, sulphur beds; and Karapiti, the great steam blow-hole.

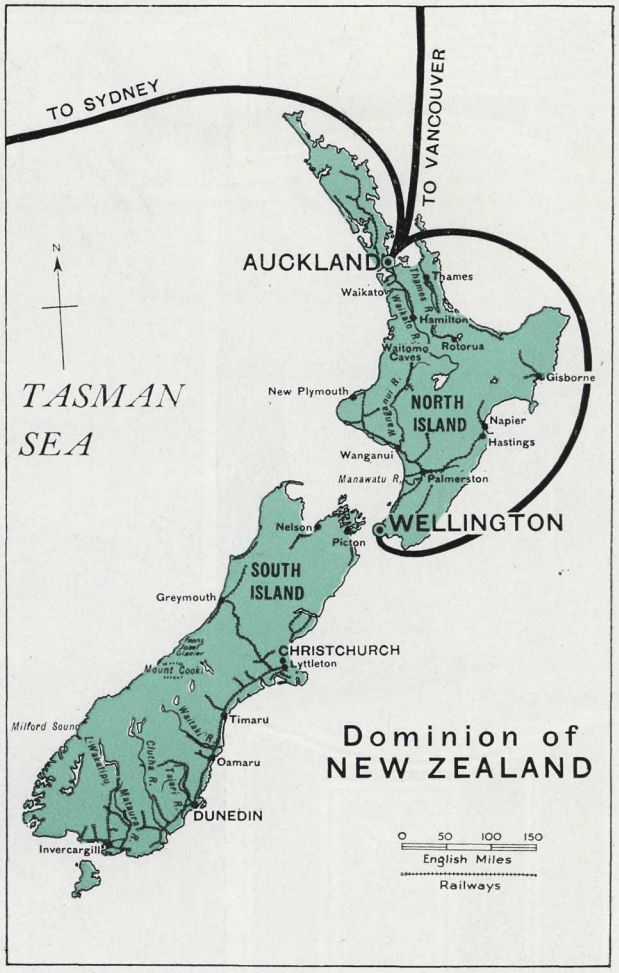
A Cave of Glow-Worms Within easy reach of either Auckland or Wellington are the remarkable limestone caverns of Waitomo, Ruakuri, and Aranui Caves. Lovely beyond description are these glistening halls of the underworld. Many of the stalactites and stalagmites are so clear as to be almost transparent. At Waitomo is considered one of the most wonderful sights of the Dominion—a chamber lighted by countless hosts of glow-worms, shining with a pale lustre on the snowy fingers and glistening spears of the slow-dripping stalactites.

Wanganui River From Taumarunui, 175 miles from Auckland, the traveller may start off on the famous river trip down the Wanganui. The river flows through wonderful forest scenery, between cliffs draped with verdure. The cliffs are tinted—grey, yellow, brown, fawn, terra-cotta, even pale orange—sometimes they are smooth, and sometimes curiously marked, with a profusion of ferns, moss, shrubs, trees, growing wherever they can hold. Swirling rapids are safely negotiated by specially built steamers and canoes. The interest of this river panorama is heightened by the frequent Maori villages perched high up above the stream.

The South Island It is best to travel from Wellington to the South Island by steamer to Picton, across Cook Strait, and on to Christchurch by rail or motor-car. There is also a night ferry service from Wellington direct to Lyttelton. Christchurch (population 115,000) is on the borders of the Canterbury Plains, which extend for a length of 160 miles and are famous for the mutton they produce.

The Southern Alps In summer months it is only one day's journey by rail and motor from Christchurch to Mount Cook, the highest mountain of New Zealand. "Aorangi," as it is called by the Maoris, is 12,349 feet in height. Here the visitor is surrounded by all the grandeur of the Alps. Some visitors may prefer to rest at the Hermitage; but probably the active mountaineers would like to add the peak of Mount Cook to their climbing record. There are sixteen other peaks in the region over 10,000 feet in height. The Tasman Glacier, one of the largest in the world, is eighteen miles long.

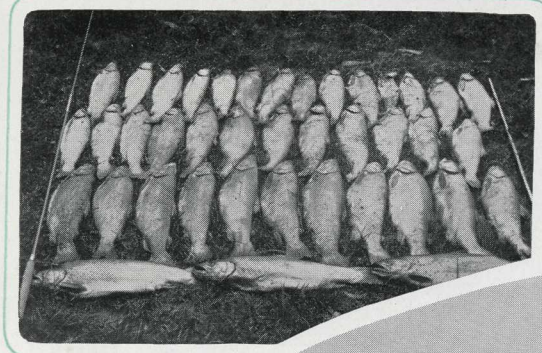
The Southern Lakes The best route to the Lake District is from Dunedin, chief city of the Province of Otago, and the principal university town of New Zealand. In the South Island



are large snow-fed lakes. They are very deep, and certainly unsurpassed in beauty. A few hours' run by train from Dunedin lands one on the shores of Lake Wakatipu. Winding like a great blue snake around the feet of lofty mountain crags, and having an area of 112 square miles, it is one of the most remarkable of the Alpine lakes.

Very different is Manapouri. This lake is as many-armed as a cuttle-fish, and its silver surface is spangled with wooded and bedecked islands. Fifty-six square miles in area, Manapouri is surrounded on all sides by mountains; the depth of the lake itself is 1,400 feet.

Fiordland Fiordland and the Palisades of Milford form a grand finale to a tour. The Fiordland National Park covers more than 2,000,000 acres—a vast region of dense forests, mountain peak and canyon, lake, river and waterfall, as yet only imperfectly explored. Most magnificent of all these Sounds is Milford, reached only by an overland foot track from Lake Te Anau. It is worth going round the world to walk these thirty-two miles, and it takes three days to make the walk. The foot track traverses the immense canyon of the Clinton, walled by perpendicular mountains rising 4,000 and 5,000 feet above the tree-tops in the valley. Over a mountain cliff near the pass pour the great Sutherland Waterfalls, 1,904 feet in height.



New Zealand

Mount Cook, or "Aorangi," in the South Island, is New Zealand's greatest mountain—12,349 feet high. (*Below*) Milford Sound, in South Island. (*Inset*) Just one day's catch of trout at Rotorua. The fishing in New Zealand is wonderful

AUSTRALIA

Australia, the largest island in the world, but the smallest continent, is a country of tremendous distances, sparsely populated. From north to south it has an extent of two thousand miles. Thus there are wide differences in its climates, suggested by the fact that by air travel the pleasures of Switzerland, the pleasures of the tropics, and the pleasures of a temperate climate are all within two days of each other.

Australia has six States, each with its own Government, coalesced into a Federal Commonwealth. In the whole of Australia there are less people than are to be found in the City of London. In Sydney and Melbourne, the two largest cities, there are two million people ; that is, one-third of the population of Australia. One half of the six million people in Australia are to be found in the six capital cities.

Old, but Young Remote from other lands, Australia is a world unto itself. Even New Zealand, which many people regard as Australia's neighbour, is four days' voyage away. Though Australia was the last of the continents to be discovered and opened to civilization, it is the most ancient of them all.

The native aboriginals are still savages of the Stone Age, no further advanced than the peoples of Europe five thousand years ago. Yet, ancient and remote as Australia is, new life has entered into the continent and made it in some respects the most modern country of the entire world.

The Country of Sheep Except for some ranges of mountains along the coasts, Australia is a vast " plain country," where the visitor may travel hundreds of miles without seeing a hill, where the ground is as flat as a billiard table. Practically nothing but grass grows in this region, and this grazing district produces the finest mutton, wool and beef.

Rich in Minerals The mines of Australia are almost as important as the rural industries. Millions of pounds' worth of gold have been won from " Mother Earth " since 1851. There are also huge deposits of silver, copper, tin, lead and zinc. The abundant supplies of coal and iron point to great manufacturing possibilities.

The pearling fisheries of the North-West are amongst the largest known; thousands of pounds' worth of pearls are exported every year. There are large fields of opals, diamonds, sapphires, and other precious gems, thousands of square miles of valuable forest lands, where grow some of the tallest trees in the world, supplying some of the finest hardwoods.

Beautiful Cities The State capitals—Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, and Hobart—are fine, modern and up-to-date cities, well laid out, with well-kept thoroughfares fronted by handsome and imposing public, commercial and private buildings, electric traction and extensive areas of parks and gardens. Each city has natural beauties and magnificent watering-places, and much that is interesting to show the visitor. In the environs are fine suburbs with beautiful private homes, spacious lawns and flower gardens.

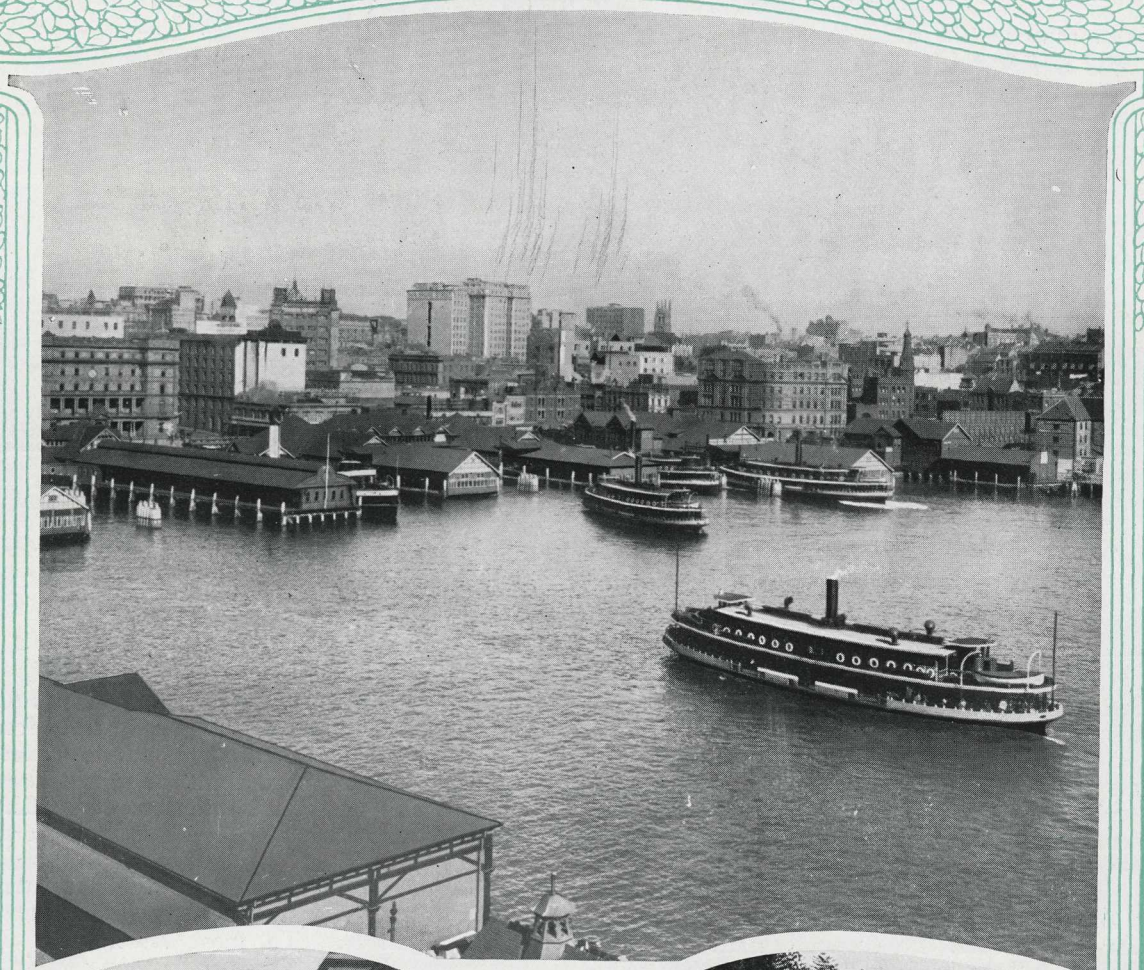
The Federal Capital The seat of government of the Commonwealth is in New South Wales. It has been named Canberra, and special attention has been paid to its general design and the artistic effect of its buildings. The parliamentary and administrative buildings were opened in 1926 by the Duke of York.

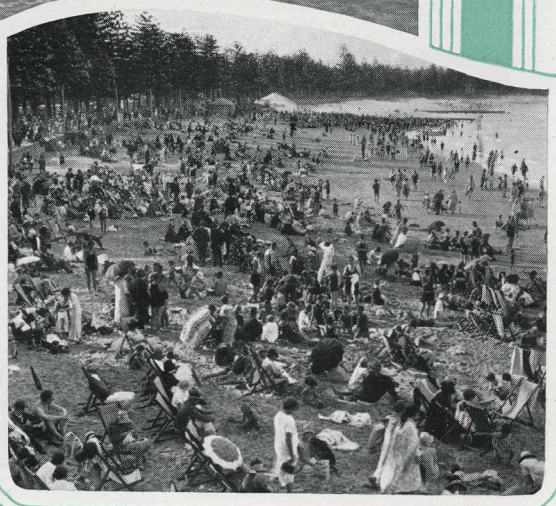
Distinctive Scenery Scenically, Australia is a very favoured country. In an area so vast there is, of course, a wide diversity. There are numberless resorts by mountain, valley, ocean, harbour, lake, river, and cave. Overland journeys to and between these points are of sustained interest. The great eucalyptus or " gum " trees give the landscapes a charming individuality.

A journey through the " Bush " is a most delightful experience. In proper season the country is bedecked with wild flowers—the flaming red waratah, gold and silver wattle, the soft, delicate flannel flower, the boronia with brown satin petals inlaid with gold and of the most delicious fragrance.

Sydney Sydney, the capital of New South Wales, is the port for all passenger ships from Vancouver. It is set in a glorious environment of natural beauties. From its ideal situation on the shores of the peerless harbour of Port Jackson, Sydney is one of the most picturesque cities in the world.

It is the commercial and shipping centre for the South Pacific. At busy Circular Quay and at bustling Darling Harbour, and all the other " harbours inside a harbour," you will find the house flags of a hundred shipping companies, and the national flags of every civilized country. The new Harbour Bridge, with an arch span of 1,650 feet, breadth 160 feet, weight of arch steelwork 38,000 tons, is an impressive spectacle.

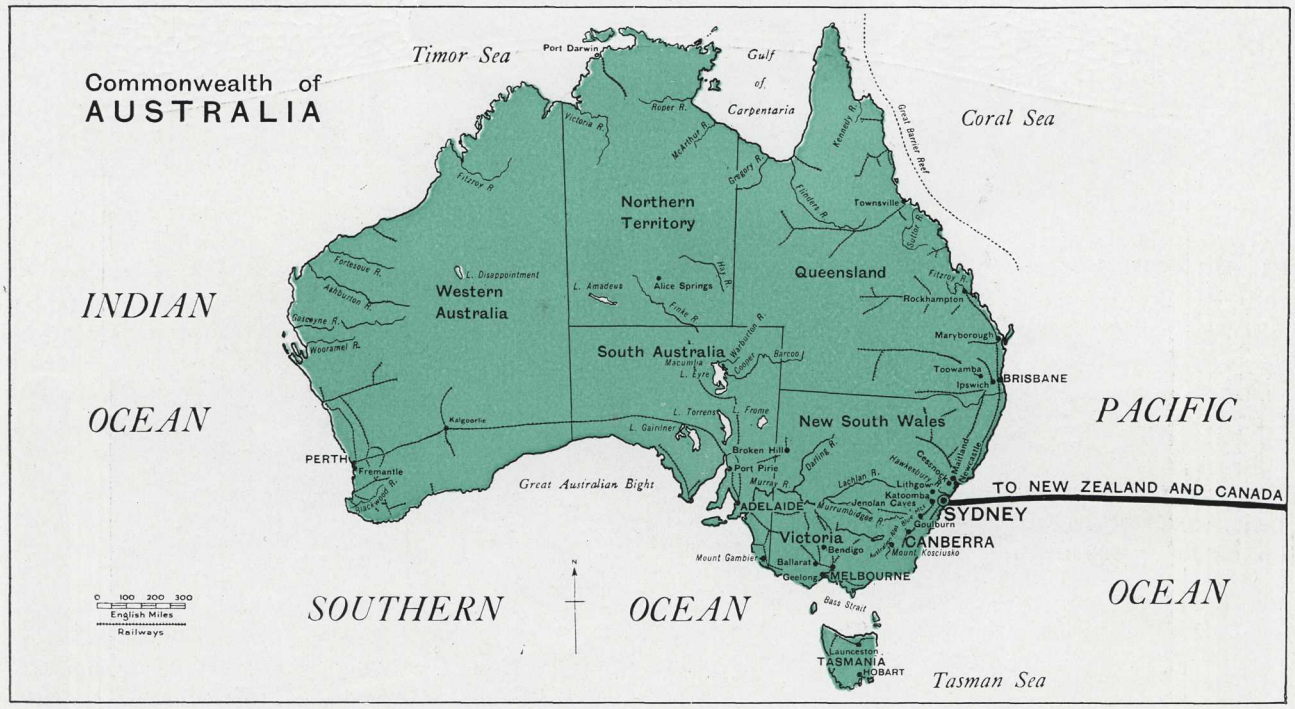




New South Wales

Sydney is your point of arrival in Australia from Vancouver. At the top is seen the circular Quay—part of the magnificent Harbour that has made Sydney one of the busiest ports of the world. Below is seen one of Sydney's fine business streets, and also one of the many beach resorts that are so easily reached from the city

(*Photograph by Sydney Mail*)



The Surf Beaches Sydney's climate is unrivalled and very equable. Throughout all seasons of the year, the normal conditions are cloudless skies and clear sunshine. Excessive heat, biting cold, hurricanes and blizzards are practically unknown.

Close to the city, by electric car or ferry, lie the ocean beaches. At Manly, Freshwater, Narrabeen, Bondi, Bronte, Coogee, Maroubra and Cronulla are excellent surf beaches. No Honolulu native can ride a surf-board in " the breakers " any better than some of the tanned young giants of the Sydney beaches.

Sydney has a great network of educational institutions. There are Sydney University and a State Conservatorium of Music; many Technological and Natural History and other Museums, and numerous free Public Libraries.

New South Wales The " Mother State " of the Commonwealth has an area of 310,367 square miles. The resources are immense. But, like all other States, New South Wales wants population to develop its resources. It is the leading wool-growing State. Out of 97,000,000 sheep in Australia, there are 37,000,000 in the " Mother State." There are 3,000,000 cattle and 700,000 horses. Broken Hill possesses the greatest silver mines in the world.

Some Scenic Delights Eighteen miles south of Sydney, " National Park " is a treasure house of native flora and fauna. It has an area of 36,000 acres, with an ocean front of nearly eight miles. This reserve harbours a wealth of vegetation and foliage of native flowers in wondrous profusion and loveliness. It is the haunt of a great variety of beautiful birds, including the almost extinct lyre bird.

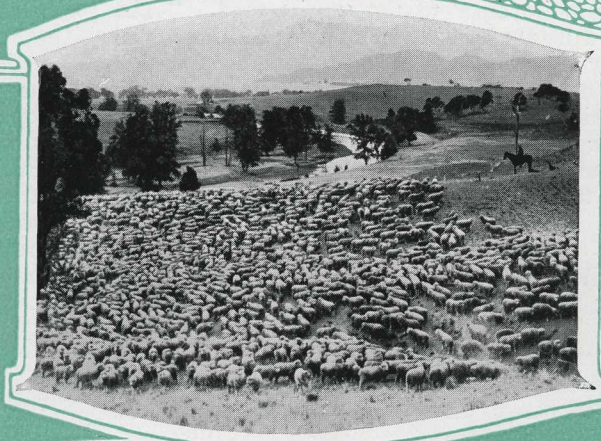
A few miles from National Park is the Bulli Pass, and here is another enchanted spot. And from Bulli Pass, local residents claim, and most visitors agree, is one of the most magnificent panoramic views in the whole world—the blue Pacific, brown headlands and the lush greenness of rich forest lands on the slopes of the coastal range.

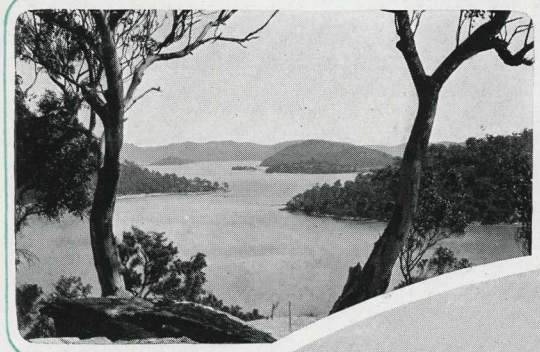
Southwards, near the border of Victoria, the visitor comes to an Alpine Australia, never suspected by the casual sightseer. To most Australians, snow is unknown. But at Kosciusko, 7,000 feet in height, skating and ski-ing across the whole countryside are the great winter sports.

The Blue Mountains Forty miles westwards from Sydney are the famous Blue Mountains, where for more than sixty miles the train travels through magnificent mountain scenery. Grey-blue valleys extend as far as the eye can see. Shrouding the distant ridges and valleys is a light-blue haze colouring the whole scene with the tint from which these mountains derive their name. Over the whole region is a faint scent of eucalyptus and wild flower.

In the heart of the famous Blue Mountains, hidden in the midst of virgin forest land, are the world-famed Jenolan Caves. They contain hundreds of wonderful crystal formations, stalactites and stalagmites, unrivalled for grandeur of massiveness and delicacy of structure.

Kuring-Gai Chase One hour northwards from Sydney is another National Park—Kuring-Gai Chase, a reserve of 35,000 acres, embracing rugged mountain ranges, deep gorges, long river reaches, many bays, inlets and sandy beaches. Aboriginal carvings are a feature of " the Chase," many of the finest carvings being on





Canberra

Canberra (*big picture*), the Federal capital of the Commonwealth of Australia, has been developed within but a few years from nothingness and desert. The top picture shows the picturesque Hawkesbury River, N.S.W.—and the other a glimpse of the sheep-raising industry of the same State

rocks lying quite close to the tourist road. " The Chase " is a happy hunting-ground for all those who love " a day in the Bush."

A few miles from Kuring-Gai Chase, and only thirty-six miles by rail north of Sydney, is the Hawkesbury River district. The scenery is diversified, ranging from mountainous back country and cultivated river lands to luxurious wilderness and delightful lake scenery.

The North Coast From the Hawkesbury, the traveller journeys north through the Lakes District, past Lake MacQuarie, the largest in Australia. Then comes a stay at Newcastle, one of Australia's greatest industrial centres, as well as the most extensive and valuable coalfield in the Southern Hemisphere.

Brisbane Picturesquely situated on the Brisbane River, and 725 miles from Sydney by rail is Brisbane, the capital of Queensland. With a population of approximately 250,000 Brisbane has reason to be proud of itself. It has many imposing public and mercantile buildings in the city, while the residential suburbs possess great architectural beauty. Regarded from an industrial and economic standpoint, the metropolis is the centre of much progress and prosperity, and the expansion made in these directions in recent years has been marvellous.

Queensland Situated in the north-east corner of Australia, Queensland is an immense territory of 670,500 square miles. Such a large territory naturally has a considerable variation in climate and soil. The winter season is far superior to that of the Riviera. November, December, and January are the hottest months, but there is nothing for the visitor to fear, even in summer. The heat in the daytime, during the summer months, is sometimes considerable; but the hot days are almost invariably followed by cool nights.

The Great Barrier Reef The continent of Australia, while unable to match the big rivers and high mountains of other lands, possesses one geographical feature in which it is supreme, and that is the largest coral reef in the world. It extends along the coast of Queensland for more than a thousand miles, from twenty to eighty miles from the mainland. The builder of this huge structure is, to express it simply, a little lump of animated jelly, often termed the " coral insect," but more properly named the " polyp." Tourists will find " The Coastal Tour " the most remarkable in Australia. The mazes of the reef have been measured, sounded, and mapped.

There are thousands of reefs, awash at high tide; each is several miles in length and perhaps half a mile in breadth, and separated from the one in front and behind by a channel of half a mile or so. Upon their banks a mighty surf beats incessantly, even in the calmest weather.

The traveller can " do the round trip," from Brisbane to Cairns by steamer and return by train, or vice versa. The completion of the Queensland Coastal Railway now enables the tourist to travel through about 1,300 miles of tropical beauty.

Victoria Victoria, known as " The Garden State," lies at the south-eastern extremity of the Australian mainland. Although it is the most thickly settled of all the States, it has a population of only 1,500,000. The Victorian climate is bright and genial, and resembles that of California and Southern Europe. Seasons pass from one to the other with little perceptible change, and open-air work can be carried on all the year round without inconvenience. Horses, cattle, and sheep thrive in the open paddocks at all seasons, and are fattened on the natural pastures alone.

Melbourne Melbourne, the capital of Victoria, has been aptly designated as " Marvellous Melbourne "—marvellous in its rapid progress from the village of the early " fifties " to its present-day position of ninth city in the British Empire, with a population of approximately one million souls, and marvellous also in the scale and dignity of its street architecture. Melbourne was laid out with straight, wide streets, which allow the features of its buildings to have their full effect.

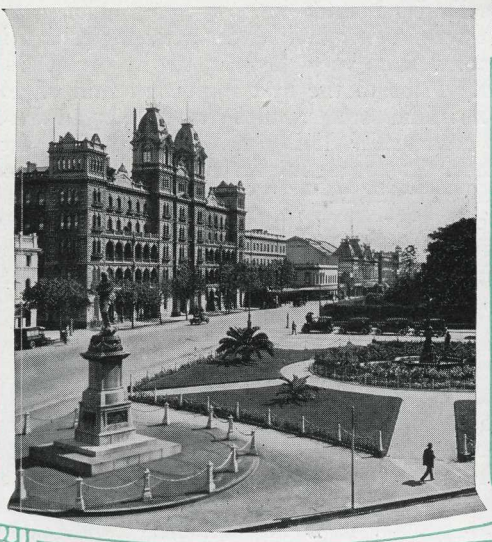
The Carnival Season The months of September, October, November, and December may be regarded as the " Carnival Season " in Melbourne. The Royal Agricultural Show extends over a full week. The Football Semi-final and Final matches attract attendances up to 100,000 persons. Ten thousand competitors take part in the Elocutionary and Musical Competitions at Ballarat. The " Caulfield Cup " race meeting extends over three days. The amateur riflemen hold their King's Prize Meeting. The Wool Sales attract many buyers from Europe and America. Cricket matches hold the attention of everybody, from kindergarten children to " greyheads."

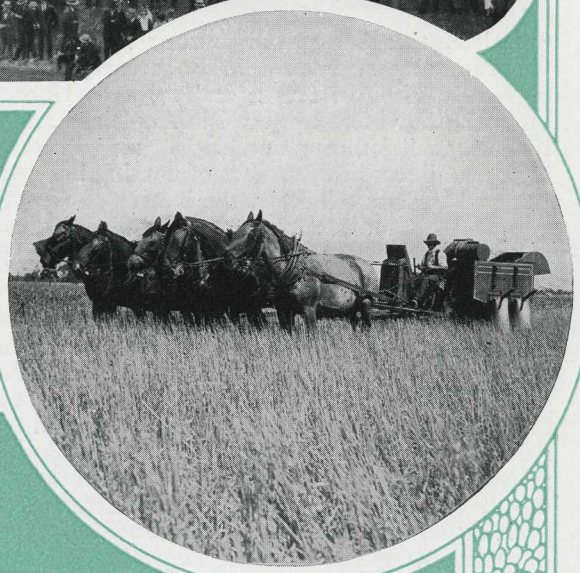
There is no sporting event in the Southern Hemisphere which excites so much interest, or attracts so vast a crowd of visitors, as the Melbourne Cup meeting, held annually on the racecourse at Flemington. The meeting is notable, not only as a great racing carnival, where the finest and fleetest horses compete, but as a unique social and fashionable function.

" Henley-on-Yarra " is the aquatic carnival of the year. The course extends one mile down stream to near Princes Bridge in the city. The regatta is attended with social affairs which makes it rival Henley-on-Thames, and attracts an attendance of 100,000.

The Grampians The serried peaks of the Grampians, rising abruptly from the level expanse of the surrounding " plains," are a familiar sight to travellers on the Melbourne-to-Adelaide Express. The Grampians present a bold outline against the sky. Tree-ferns and waterfalls are to be found in the deep recesses of the mountain side, giant eucalyptus trees, fragrant shrubs and splashing streams are in the rock-strewn valleys.

Mount Buffalo The Buffalo Plateau is fittingly described on account of the sublimity of its scenery as " The Garden of the Gods." It is a wonderland of mountain panoramas and gorges, of granite rocks and waterfalls, and of far perspectives that take in long stretches of enchanting valleys or snow-capped mountain ranges.





Victoria

The "Melbourne Cup" at Flemington Racecourse, Melbourne, is Australia's equivalent of the Derby. There are said to be 120,000 people in this photograph; count them yourself! Below is one of Melbourne's wide, beautiful streets—and also a picture that may remind you that Australia produces other things besides wool

The Gippsland Lakes Variety and charm are the outstanding scenic features of a trip to Eastern Gippsland. The tourist will travel along many rivers and through hundreds of miles of lakes. At Lake Tyers may be seen the remnants of a tribe of aboriginals, who are only too happy to sell boomerangs and other souvenirs to tourists. The Gippsland Lakes abound with fish and waterfowl, so that there is ample scope for rod and gun.

Tasmania To the dweller on the mainland of Australia, Tasmania is best known as the premier holiday resort of the Commonwealth. The island has the two attributes necessary to the holidaymaker—scenery and climate. In the whole island there are not ten consecutive miles of uninteresting scenery. Nearly every outlook has a mountain for a background. Some of the rivers are of marvellous beauty. On the mountain plateaux there are lakes galore.

Hobart From Melbourne it is a very pleasant eleven-hour journey across Bass Strait to Hobart. Hobart is picturesque in its situation and surroundings. From the western shore of the broad estuary of the Derwent River, and twelve miles from the lighthouse at the entrance, rises the city, having as a background Mount Wellington, while the Mount Nelson Range also hems in the city. Hobart is a busy commercial centre with a population of 52,000—the smallest State capital in Australia.

Apples and Bush Giants Tasmania is so compact, and the means of communication by rail, steamer, motor and coach are so complete, that before the journey has time to tire the visitor an entirely new phase of scenery is presented to him. Within a few hours' drive of Hobart, for instance, the visitor can revel in Appleland and travel for many miles through orchards. He will learn that big ocean liners carry cargoes of nothing but apples to England! He will learn the streets of London are paved with wood-blocks from Tasmanian forests; and that piles in wharves along the Thames River originally were cut out of Tasmanian eucalyptus trees!

South Australia South Australia, the great central State, is 380,070 square miles in area—nearly three times the area of the United Kingdom. With a population of about 600,000 (of which one-half is in the capital city of Adelaide), South Australia has one of the highest marriage rates and one of the lowest death rates in the world. It produces in abundance wheat, wool, wine, fruit, cattle, horses, sheep, butter, and honey, as well as copper, iron ore, and other minerals.

Adelaide Adelaide, the capital city, nestles on a fertile plain at the foot of the Mount Lofty Ranges. Only 92 years ago the site of "The City of Churches" was the haunt of the kangaroo and the emu, and the home of the wild "blackfellow." To-day, Adelaide, with a population of nearly 300,000, calls forth unstinted admiration. The city is surrounded by a belt of park lands; it has wide, well-kept streets fringed by ornamental trees, numerous public squares radiant with gorgeous flowers, and handsome buildings.

The Mount Lofty Range of mountains traverses the State north and south for more than two hundred miles, with a width varying from ten to forty miles. Part of this range forms a crescent-like background to Adelaide. Daily motor excursions through the Mount Lofty Ranges are conducted.

In the heart of the Mount Lofty Range, and practically within walking distance of Adelaide, large reserves have been set aside by the Government. Two of the most popular of these resorts are Morialta Falls Reserve and Waterfall Gully.

A Valley of Riches The great Angaston fruit district of South Australia is known as "The Home of the Vine." At Seppeltsfield is the largest winery in the world. The town of Angaston, 50 miles from Adelaide at the head of the Barossa Ranges, has marble quarries which supply a highly crystallized article in great demand, large quantities of which are exported to England.

In the south-east part of South Australia are the celebrated Naracoorte Caves, with their wonders in the shape of stalactites and stalagmites. Mount Gambier, with its wealth of scenery and its mysterious lakes filling the depressions where once raged the subterranean fires of volcanoes, is the chief attraction of the south-east.

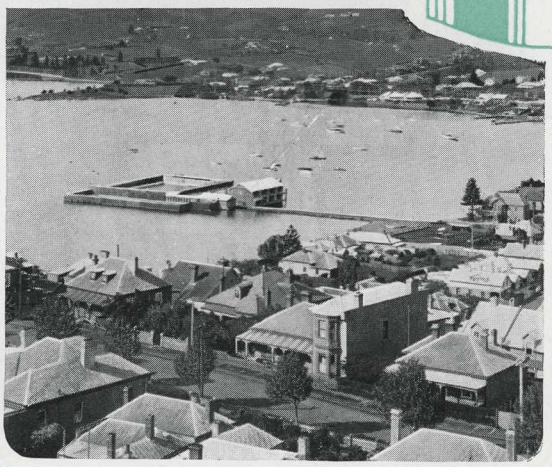
Western Australia The largest and youngest State of the Commonwealth is Western Australia, which, with an area of 975,920 square miles, is almost exactly one-third of the whole continent. Some idea of its size can be formed when it is considered that the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Hungary, Norway, Italy, Portugal, Denmark, Switzerland, and Belgium could all be put inside its boundaries.

Western Australia owes its present position in the Commonwealth very largely to its great mineral wealth. Prior to the first important find of gold in 1885, its million square miles were held by an extremely small community living an Arcadian but isolated existence. It was a community of small resources and insignificant wealth. The discovery of gold in Kalgoorlie in 1885 altered all this in a very brief period. In a few years the State became world-famous as a producer of gold, and simultaneously its population was multiplied five-fold.

Perth The capital city is Perth. The journey from Adelaide is made over the Trans-Australian Railway, 1,686 miles in length. From the Indian Ocean, Perth has an approach along twelve miles of the Swan River, from its port, Fremantle.

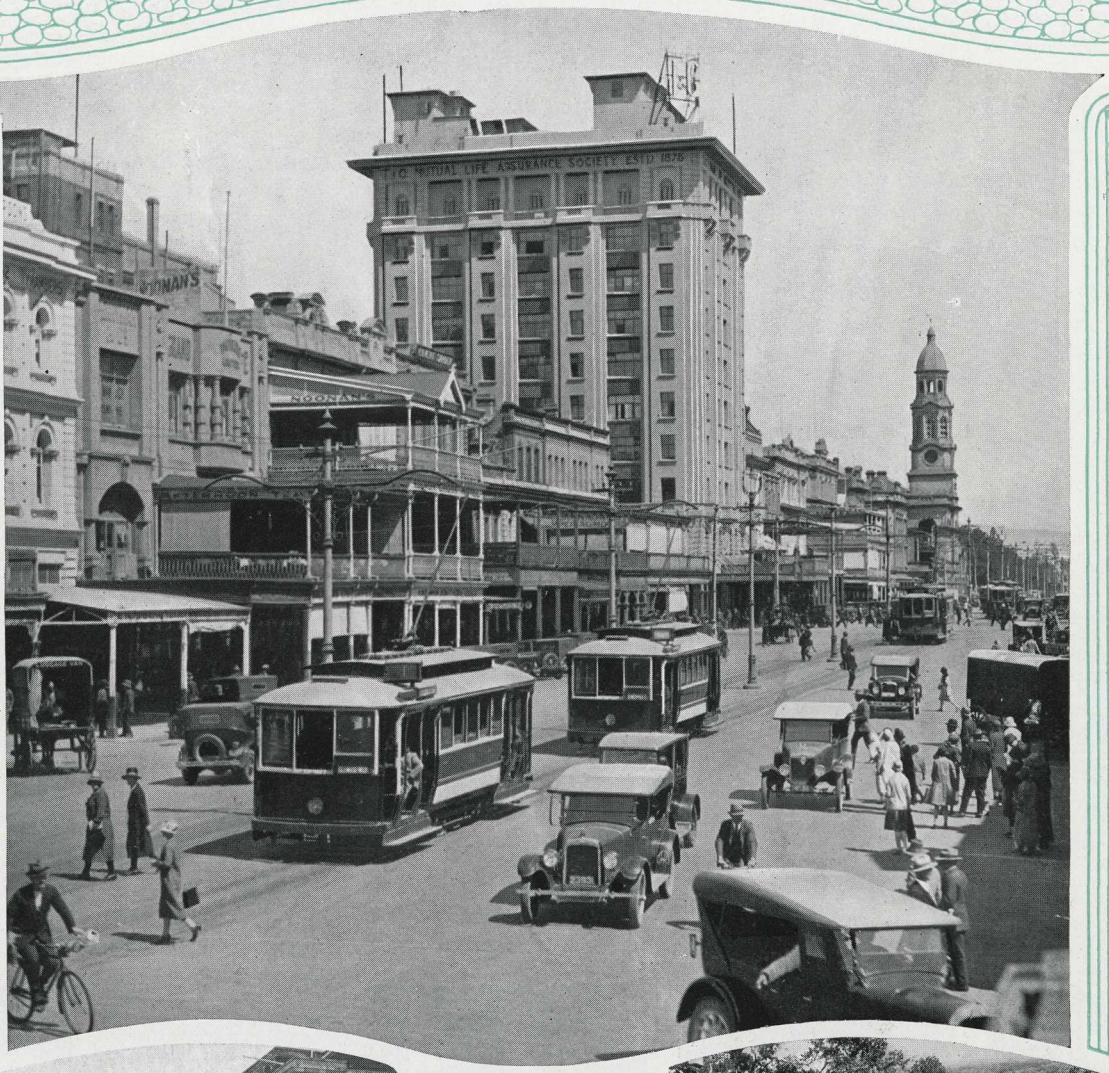
Perth, small and youthful though it be, has many charms for the sightseer. With a population of 160,000 people, it is an extremely well-built city, and many of its public edifices please the eye with their imposing and artistic design. The streets, the public services and comfortable hotels, all speak of up-to-dateness and progress.

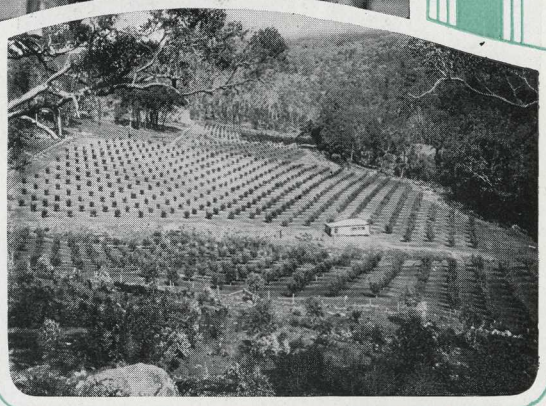
There is no prettier landscape under the Southern Cross than King's Park. Here a thousand acres of almost virgin country have been reserved. For two miles the park winds along the river banks, affording a panorama of Perth and its suburbs and overlooking the blue waters of the Swan and Canning Rivers. One may see in King's Park, in miniature, the Western Australian "Bush" in perfect preservation.



Queensland—Tasmania

The big picture shows Queen Street, Brisbane. Below it is a snapshot of Native Bears in Queensland (*Photo by Sydney Sun*). The other picture shows Hobart, the capital of the island State of Tasmania. (*Photographs by Childers and Kilroy Harris*)





South Australia—Western Australia

The large picture shows King William Street, Adelaide, the capital of the prosperous State of South Australia. Below it (*left*) is the capital of Western Australia, Perth, and (*right*) an orchard in the Roleystone Valley, near Perth

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